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**TWENTIETH
BIENNIAL REPORT**

MONTANA
OF THE *1926*
REVENUE AND EXPENSES

**SUPERINTENDENT *of*
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

OF

MONTANA

1928

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TWENTIETH
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT *of*
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF
MONTANA
1928

State of Montana

Department of Public Instruction

—■—

Helena, Montana, Dec. 1, 1928

To His Excellency, John E. Erickson,
Governor of Montana:

I have the honor to submit to you the report of this department for the biennium ending June 30, 1928.

MAY TRUMPER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE SUM spent on education sounds "enormous." But when reduced to its lowest terms—the cost to each individual—it seems very small. Taking the country over, it is about 3 cents per person per day. It seems hardly fair to charge education with the excessive burden of which it is such a small part. We are able to give without "sorely taxing" our ability what is needed to provide adequate school advantages for all, if only we regard the education of our children as a primary duty of the State. It is a matter of priority of interest and not a question of ability.—From Editorial in New York Times for September 10, 1923.

Children in some sections have first rate schools, those in others have poor schools or none at all. * * * * * No more important task can be undertaken by a democracy than the education of its children. The proper education of thousands of children—equality of educational opportunity—will be impossible until the principle is put into practice that every dollar of wealth, no matter where it exists, should bear its just share of educating the Nation's children, no matter where they live.—Research Bulletin, National Education Association, September, 1924.

In other words, the reason why our revenues are inadequate is because we are tinkering with an outworn and irremediably defective machine. You can't patch it up. I don't mean to say that there are not states in this country which are more agricultural in character than, let us say, New York or Massachusetts or Illinois, where for some time perhaps the general property tax will linger. But I do mean to say that the sooner we realize that the real basis of taxation, the real criterion of ability to pay has changed from property to produce, or yield, or earnings, or profits, or income, the better for all concerned.—Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University.

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SCHOOL FINANCE

REVENUES

The report of Dr. Frank M. Phillips of George Washington University, published in 1925, entitled "Educational Ranking of States by Two Methods" appears finally to have dispelled the satisfaction enjoyed by those who had been boasting for several years of Montana's high rank. The laurels won by the state in the 1918 survey of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation had seemed to be proof positive to many that Montana's educational program was far ahead of that of all other states. Dr. Phillips' report, which was analyzed in the biennial report of this office in 1926, told a different story and showed a ranking of 30. Gradually the public seems to have become conscious of the hypnotic influence of the Ayres' report and finally it has ceased to be quoted. For the past two years there have been evidences of a serious purpose on the part of many individuals and organizations, and of some newspapers to face the facts and to solve the problem of providing better educational advantages in Montana's public schools.

The Legislative Assembly of Montana at its session in 1927 took a step which appears to be a definite effort to carry out the mandates of the State Constitution which provides in Article XI, Section 1 as follows: "It shall be the duty of the legislative assembly of Montana to establish and maintain a general, uniform and thorough system of public, free, common schools." The establishment of a state equalization fund, even though it is not large, and even though it is derived from funds previously distributed to all of the schools of the state, has definitely provided for the past two years for more uniformity in school support than Montana has ever previously had.

This state has been slow to recognize its responsibility for school support. Most people do not think very seriously about the relative responsibility of the state, the county and the local community or school district in this regard. Yet this division of responsibility for school support is a question of vital public concern and is being recognized in a large number of states in recent years. The state's responsibility for seeing that some definite minimum program is offered to all children is being widely accepted throughout the country.

Table No. 1—Sources of School Revenue

	1926	1928
Special district levies.....	\$ 6,371,085	\$ 7,349,869
Six Mill county tax.....	2,717,616	2,763,796
Special county tax for high schools.....	1,717,274	2,072,994
Income from state school lands and from permanent school funds derived from the sale of state lands.....	983,752	1,172,136
Other sources, such as fines, forest reserves, sale of school property, etc.	407,358	348,598
One-half of the oil royalties paid by the federal government.....	42,093	
Special state appropriations—		
For high schools offering normal training courses.....	19,000	17,500
For vocational courses under the Smith-Hughes act.....	14,400	14,400
One-half of the state inheritance tax.....	41,229	
One-half of the state oil license tax.....	52,754	
One-half of the state metal mines tax.....	176,951	
One-fourth oil license tax for high school.....		85,987
Equalization fund derived from—		
One-half Inheritance tax		
One-half Oil Royalties		
One-half Metal mines tax		
One-fourth Oil license tax.....		353,986
Totals	\$12,543,512	\$14,179,266

While Montana had added to its state support for schools in recent years by the provision of the inheritance tax, metal mines tax, federal gas and oil royalties, and the oil license tax, its provision for the distribution of these additional funds had been made without regard to the kind of educational program the communities were able to provide. In fact, inequalities had actually been increased by a plan of distribution of part of the funds, which tended to help the wealthy and populous districts more liberally than it helped the weaker districts.

Abundant precedent has been available for the study of plans of distributing funds more generously to the districts where economic conditions prohibit the provision of ample local revenues. Massachusetts as early as 1874 passed laws denying state aid to its wealthier districts. Massachusetts' example was followed twenty years ago by New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Indiana. More recently a still larger number of states, among them Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Maryland, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin recognized that it is to the state's interest to see that a certain minimum educational offering is presented to all children, and also that it is the state's responsibility to see that this minimum program is provided with a tax burden as nearly as possible equalized.

There was a time in our history when economic conditions made it possible for most communities to provide what was regarded as a reasonable minimum program without excessive local taxation. But that day is passed. The expansion of the educational program in the more able communities has tended to raise the acceptable level of a minimum program throughout the country.

Figure No. 1—Sources of School Revenue

Equalization Fund 2.49%
Derived from $\frac{1}{2}$ inheritance tax
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oil and gas royalties
 $\frac{1}{2}$ metal mines tax
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oil license tax

Oil License Tax for High Schools .61%

State Appropriation for Normal Training .12%

State Appropriation for Vocational Education .11%

Other Sources: Forest Reserves, Fines, Etc. 2.45%

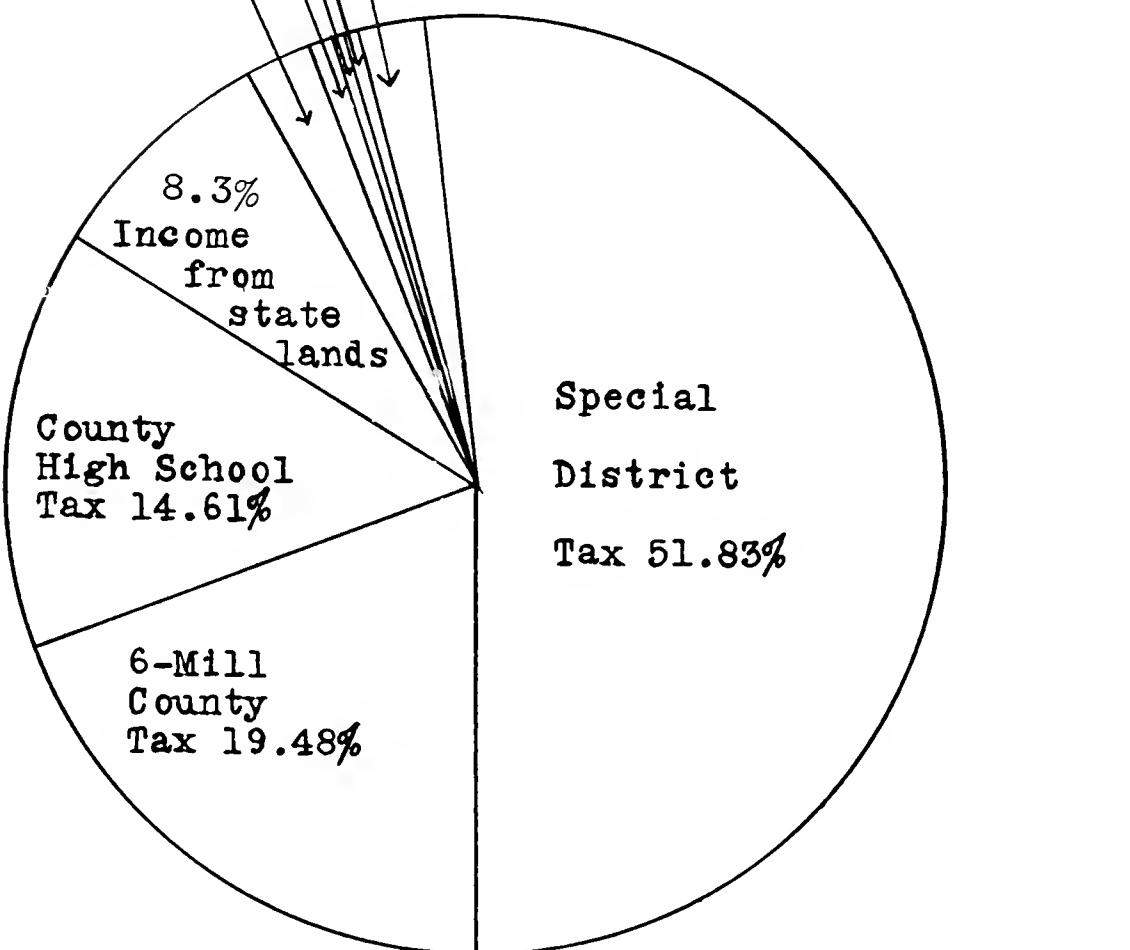
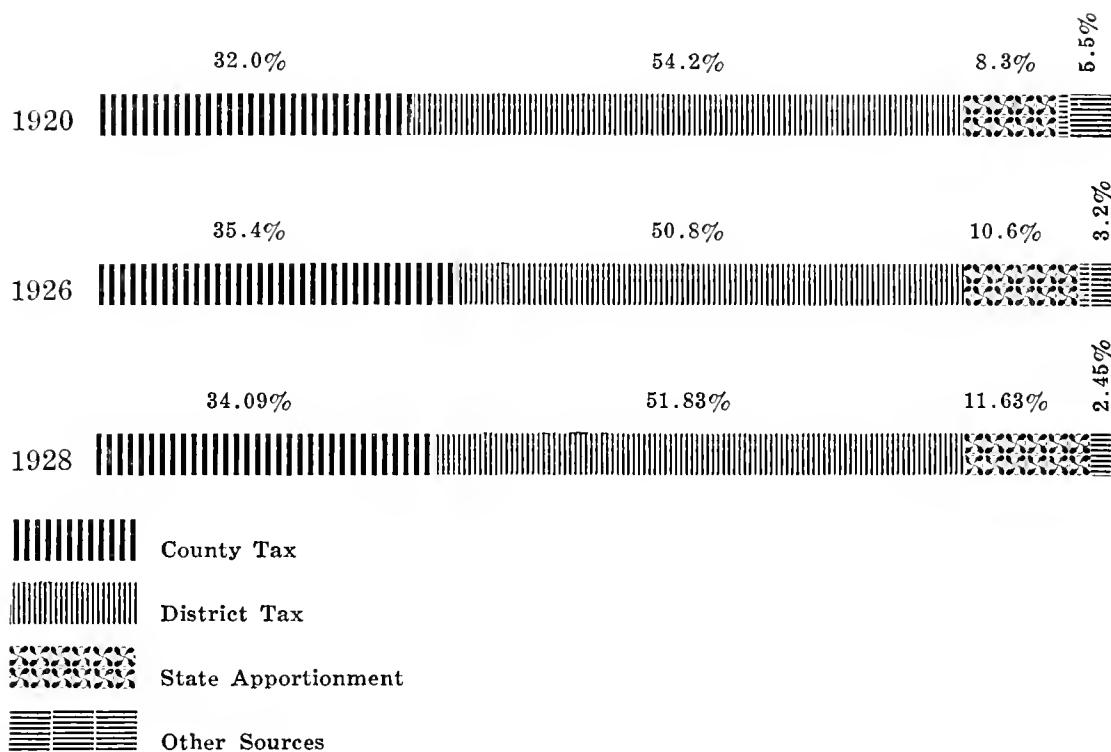


Figure No. 2—Showing Slight Increase in Percentage of State and County Revenues in Eight Years



Also the rapid increase in transportation facilities and the increased economic dependence of one community upon another have combined to bring about a realization of the vital importance to the state and nation as well as to the local community that all children should have the opportunity to share in at least a minimum educational program.

The Montana Legislative Assembly of 1925 submitted to the electors of the state a referendum measure for a state-wide five-mill levy, the income from which to be distributed by legislative appropriation. It was the purpose of the proponents of this measure that its distribution, while bringing some assistance to all districts of the state, could be made in such a way as to remove many inequalities existing in the distribution of the six-mill county tax and the income derived from state lands, both of which are distributed on the unjust census basis. All serious students of taxation advocated, as the fairest means of equalizing the tax burden, some other form of revenue than that derived from a property tax for the schools. But members of the legislature in 1925 were doubtless correct in their belief that the people are more likely to support a property tax than any other method of securing revenue, since they are accustomed to the property tax; and besides the revenues from a state-wide property tax well distributed, it was argued, would be more just than the same amount of funds obtained already from a property tax from

strikingly unequal district levies, varying from one or two mills to fifty or sixty mills and in an exceptional case ninety-five mills. But the referendum measure above referred to was lost in the election of 1926, as was explained in the report of this office of that year.

Facing the failure of the referendum measure for the five-mill levy, submitted by the 1925 legislature, and in an attempt to find new sources of state revenue for the schools, both houses of the legislative assembly of 1927 sent a joint resolution to the Governor requesting him to call a conference of representative citizens of the state to consider the problems of school finance and to make recommendations for legislation. The State Board of Education had previously made a similar request of the Governor.

Accordingly the conference was called and from the deliberations of the conference came the proposal that all of the state revenues derived from special sources and here-to-fore allotted to the elementary schools,—(that is, one-half of the inheritance tax, one-half of the metal mines tax, one-half of the federal oil royalties, and one-fourth of the oil license tax,) should be set aside as an equalization fund to be distributed annually by the State Board of Education. This was not a new source of revenue but it appeared to offer the only funds which could be found at that time. The conference also recommended a state-wide survey of educational conditions with a view to recommendations for needed later legislation. Both of these measures passed with comparatively little opposition in either house, but the bill calling for a survey of the educational needs of the state was vetoed by the Governor.

It must be borne in mind that one-half of the metal mines tax, and one-fourth of the oil license tax, previous to their use as a part of the equalization fund, had been added to the income from state lands and had been distributed on the antiquated census basis. One-half of the inheritance tax and one-half of the federal oil royalties had been distributed on a much fairer basis, teacher-attendance, though the amounts to be distributed had been so small as to make the assistance to districts almost negligible. Until the year 1927 the metal mines tax had annually been larger than the other three together, and it probably will continue to be after a few years. Since all districts had had allotments from the inheritance and oil license taxes and federal oil royalties only since 1923 and from the metal mines tax only since 1926, and since none of these revenues was large until the inheritance tax from the Clark estate was available in 1927, it is clearly evident that the legislature of 1927 did not create the equalization fund from large revenues upon which the schools had been depending for years. Instead the funds had been available but a short time, they had not been large until the Clark estate tax was received, and the one fund which had been and probably usually will be the largest, the metal mines tax as well as the oil license tax had been distributed on the very unsatisfactory census basis. Reference to pages 14 and 15 of the 1926 biennial report of this office will show the very meager amounts of these funds which were then being distributed to all but the more densely populated districts of the state.

Table No. 2—Sources of School Revenue

STATE FUNDS		COUNTY LEVIES		Special District Levies	Other Sources	TOTAL
Income from State Lands	Special Taxes	6 Mill County Levy	High School Levy			
1902....	\$ 114,726		\$ 493,235	.....	\$ 41,103	\$ 1,536,223
1908....	136,283		1,342,040	.....	53,457	2,476,363
1910....	180,823		1,434,088	.....	144,836	2,883,620
1912....	255,152		1,533,807	.....	211,232	3,929,631
1914....	572,622		1,588,353	.....	164,485	5,499,276
1916....	722,728		1,834,955	.....	240,804	6,682,147
1918....	936,592		2,772,932	.....	638,851	10,190,015
1920....	*1,088,650		3,192,752	\$1,011,312	7,026,755	13,135,201
1922....	829,126	\$ 96,099 Gasoline	2,711,916	1,640,379	493,755	14,280,367
1923....	971,311	100,647 Gasoline	2,637,012	1,576,574	421,709	11,962,783
		29,169 Oil Royalties				
		1,582 Inheritance				
		5,191 Oil License				
1924....	892,363	45,438 Oil Royalties	2,660,807	1,696,090	381,353	12,339,617
		23,292 Inheritance				
		16,204 Oil License				
1925....	817,316	40,746 Inheritance	2,801,904	1,860,815	411,191	12,748,435
		10,907 Oil License				
1926....	983,752	176,951 Metal Mines	2,717,616	1,717,274	407,358	12,510,112
		41,229 Inheritance				
		52,754 Oil License				
		42,093 Oil Royalties				
1927....	1,062,811	192,589 Metal Mines	2,683,058	1,654,878	589,755	12,982,496
		503,460 Inheritance				
		80,275 Oil License				
		29,940 Oil Royalties				
1928....	1,172,136	353,986 Equalization Fund made up of taxes on Metal Mines, Inheritance, Oil License, and Oil Royalties.	2,763,796	2,072,994	380,498	14,179,266
		85,987 Oil License for High Schools.				

*This includes a small amount of other funds.

What Other States Have Done in the Last Biennium

The number of states which have increased their state support in the last two years is almost unbelievably large. The idea of larger support from a larger unit of taxation and a smaller amount of revenue from the local districts has taken possession of the people's minds throughout the country. Better methods of distribution also are being worked out, with the result that the next decade should see remarkable progress in the effectiveness of school work throughout the nation.

The following states have taken forward steps within the two year period:

Alabama has increased its state appropriations approximately \$5,000,000 annually for the benefit of its schools;

Arkansas has passed an equalization fund bill providing larger revenues for the assistance of needy districts;

Delaware has passed a law appropriating \$2,000,000 as state aid for the construction of modern school buildings;

Florida has greatly increased its state support of the common schools and the higher institutions of learning;

Georgia has established an equalization fund of \$1,000,000 to be annually distributed by the State Board of Education for the assistance of weaker districts;

Illinois has enacted a law providing for a more just distribution of an \$8,000,000 state school fund;

Louisiana passed a tobacco tax law which yielded the first year of its operation \$1,500,000 for the schools;

Minnesota has added to its state school funds more than \$1,500,000; North Carolina increased its equalization fund from \$1,500,000 to \$3,250,000;

Oklahoma has passed a law appropriating \$1,500,000 each year to be distributed by the State Board of Education, with special attention to the assistance of needy rural districts;

Pennsylvania has provided \$1,000,000 with which to establish a school building aid fund for the assistance of needy rural districts;

Tennessee has provided a fund of \$1,000,000 to aid in building and repairing rural school houses;

Texas has appropriated \$1,500,000 for each year of the biennium for special aid to its weak school districts;

Wisconsin has passed an equalization law which distributes \$5,800,000 to elementary schools on a graduated basis, so as to give special assistance to weaker districts.

State Equalization Fund

What has the state equalization fund accomplished during the first year of its distribution? Three hundred fifty-three districts enrolling 23,152 children had nine months' terms. Of these, 2,870 children had had short terms varying from four to eight months or no school the previous year and 2,237 had had short terms or no school for two or more years. While a number of districts which could not share in the equalization fund lost several thousand dollars from the four revenues taken for the equalization fund, in no case was such a district handicapped from holding a nine months' term of school or obliged to maintain an excessively high levy in order to meet its expenses for maintenance. In fact, most of the districts which lost to the equalization fund as much as three or four thousand dollars, had never voted upon themselves a levy in excess of ten mills, which fact in itself is ample evidence that they are not among the financially handicapped districts of the state.

No study of the distribution of the state equalization fund will be complete or just without a definite consideration of these facts: (1) This fund was distributed in accordance with the needs of school districts and not by counties. (2) The total received by any county furnishes no basis for comparison with the amount received by another county, since the size of counties, the number of school districts, and the density of population varies so greatly in different counties. (3) Each district furnishes an individual case, whether found in a rich or a poor county, and only a study of the attendance, the number of teachers, and the transportation required will disclose why the district received what it did.

Method of Distribution of State Equalization Fund

The law which created this fund limited the State Board of Education in two particular ways relative to its distribution. First, the fund was provided for the "common schools" which has been interpreted to exclude high schools, and second, the allotment was specified for costs for maintenance, which the State Board of Education has interpreted to exclude any payments of warrant or bonded indebtedness or any provision of buildings.

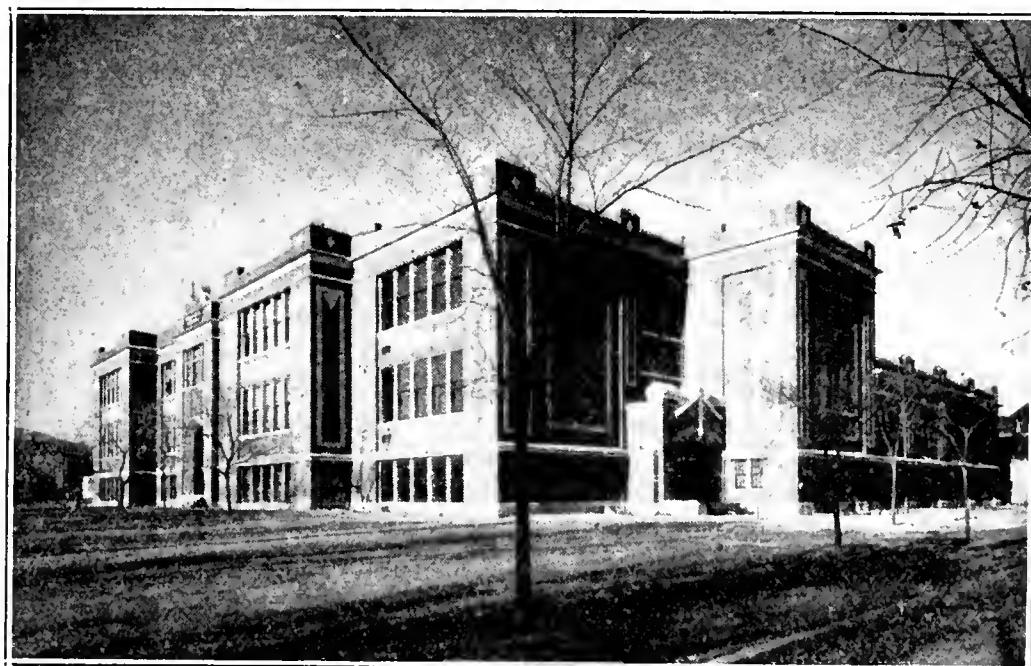
The first responsibility of the board appeared to be determination of what should constitute a minimum program which should be guaranteed to each school district. The offerings and costs of large numbers of schools in the state, both city and rural, were studied. A nine months' term was determined upon as a minimum term which could be provided. It was also decided that while many rural schools cost far more than \$1100 per teacher, a guarantee of a sufficient amount from the state to produce a total of \$1100 per teacher when added to the apportionments from the income from state lands and from the six-mill county levy, would provide a nine months' term in all districts under consideration for assistance from the fund. It was also decided that as soon as funds were ample, the minimum for a rural school should be raised to \$1200 per teacher.

For town and village schools the per capita cost per child in average daily attendance in a large number of schools was studied and graduated allotments were determined upon, larger for the smaller schools employing from three to five elementary teachers and smaller for the larger schools with eight or more elementary teachers, where per capita costs are lower. This plan also provided a limitation upon the number of teachers which might be employed. Allotments based on average daily attendance were preferred since that plan serves as a stimulus to regularity of attendance.

With the definite purpose of guaranteeing a reasonable minimum program and at the same time not pauperizing any district by rendering assistance before a reasonable local effort had been made, the board arbitrarily established, for calculation purposes, a special levy which would be required of the local district before any state assistance would be given. Allotments on the basis of a fifteen-mill special levy were first figured with the result that funds were more than ample. The tentative levy was then dropped to thirteen mills and finally to eleven mills, with the result that funds were found to be sufficient to meet requirements. It is possible, however, in the future with a larger number of districts voting the special levy above ten mills, that it may become necessary to establish twelve or even a larger number of mills as the minimum special levy required of a district before sharing in the fund.

Consolidated schools and rural schools where transportation is a necessity by reason of the vast size of the district were given allotments for transportation only after submitting affidavits as to distances, ages and grades of pupils and transportation allowances required to eliminate the necessity of provision of additional schools.

Without question, experience will lead to the working out of refinements in the plan of distribution. The second year a few districts are being penalized for not keeping their agreement to maintain a nine months' term last year. This situation is not likely to arise again. On the whole, the gratitude as expressed in letters of school officers and parents for the improved educational opportunities of their children, appears to be ample evidence that the measure has already accomplished much good. Trustees of rural districts whose total revenues had never amounted to more than \$400 or \$500 each year were sometimes skeptical of the purpose of the fund, and in a few instances were so positive it would be necessary for them to repay the state money that they were persuaded with difficulty to fill out the application blanks required for sharing in the fund. There has been a wholesome effect upon the teaching personnel as well, since better teachers can and are being secured for nine months' terms. The far-reaching effects of this measure upon the citizenship of the state cannot be estimated. Its continued operation strictly carried out should show an effect in a few years upon high-school entrance as well as upon high-school graduation, which eventually means a higher quality of citizenship in rural sections of the state.



Lincoln School Showing New Addition in Foreground—Livingston

Weaknesses in Present System of Revenues

Though the equalization fund has brought about great improvements in the length of term in many districts, there are still several weak spots in Montana's system of school support. In the first place, the state's share in financing the schools is too small. A larger equalization fund would make possible the complete elimination of high district special levies. Figure No. 1 shows how heavy even yet is the district burden of support.

Expert economists who have given lifetimes to a study of these questions are emphatic in their belief that only a reasonable revenue of 20% to 33-1/3% from the state, so as to reduce district support to not more than 30% or 40% of the entire cost of education, will when wisely distributed bring about an equitable adjustment of the amounts of revenue needed. A far larger number of districts need state assistance from an equalization fund than Montana is able to reach with its present fund. More revenues from the state and less from the local districts secure a more just division of financial responsibility. The present share of school support of the counties as contributed by the six-mill levy is in amount approximately in accord with the best judgment of experts, though its plan of distribution on the census basis leads to gross injustices and should be corrected.

Table No. 3—Taxable Wealth Behind Each Child in Census of 1927 shows the striking contrasts between counties not only in the taxable valuation per census child but also in the great variations in the apportionment of the six-mill county levy in different counties. Meagher County last year apportioned from its county levy \$47.50 and Mineral \$43.80 for each child on the census while Lake County apportioned only \$6.76 from its county six-mill tax and Sheridan \$10.89. A careful study of the last column of figures in this table will reveal the fact that twenty-five counties had a county apportionment of \$20 or more per census child last year while thirty-one apportioned an amount less than \$20. It is evident that the problem of providing schools in such counties as Lake, Sheridan, Roosevelt, Richland, Ravalli, Carbon, Musselshell is not so easy as in Meagher, Mineral, Broadwater, Beaverhead, Judith Basin, Jefferson, Toole, Treasure, and Wheatland counties, where children are fewer in proportion to the county's wealth.

It must not be overlooked that a number of factors enter into the problems of counties and districts regarding school support. There are certain counties, notably Carbon, where children constitute a far larger percentage of the population than in many other counties. This means a smaller adult population with earning capacity and ability to help support schools.

Density of population also makes school support easier, as wherever larger numbers can be educated together school maintenance costs are lowered and transportation often is not required.

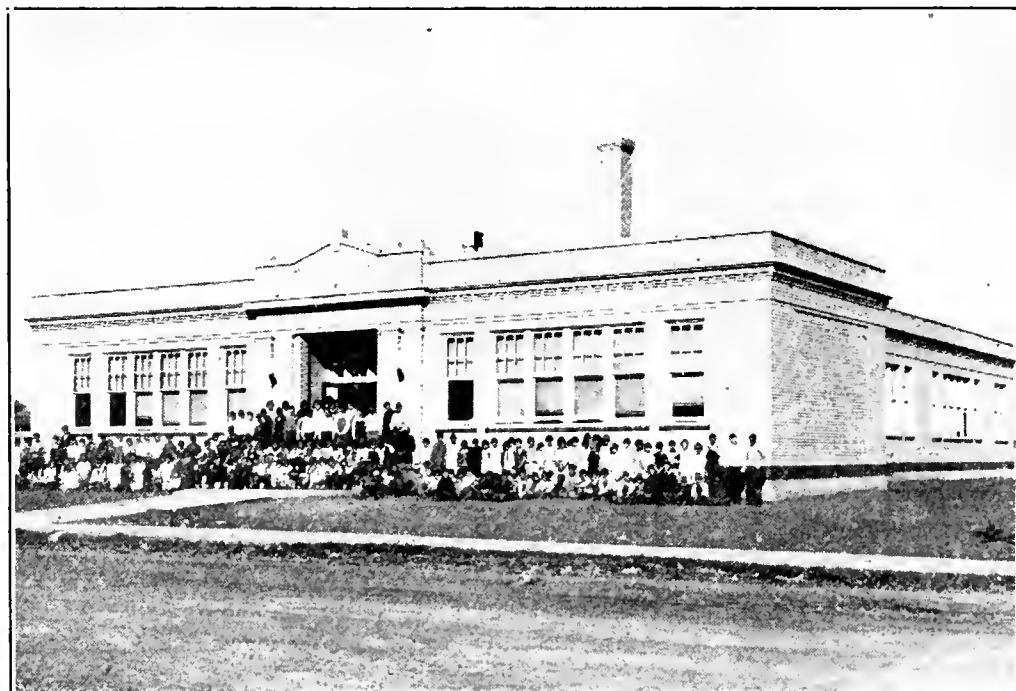
Table No. 3—Taxable Wealth Behind Each Child in Census 1927

Counties	Taxable Valuation	School Census	Taxable Valuation Per Census Child	County Apportionment Per Census Child
Beaverhead	\$ 7,176,572	1,492	\$4,810	\$30.85
Big Horn	5,660,462	2,783	2,034	13.06
Blaine	6,819,207	2,294	2,972	22.40
Broadwater	3,754,528	744	5,046	30.36
Carbon	7,714,425	4,759	1,621	11.05
Carter	2,970,415	1,190	2,496	16.55
Cascade	32,778,703	10,486	3,126	19.44
Chouteau	9,274,104	2,440	3,801	32.80
Custer	8,331,252	2,922	2,851	18.16
Daniels	3,655,559	1,850	1,976	16.38
Dawson	6,662,241	2,716	2,453	16.58
Deer Lodge	9,731,370	4,167	2,335	14.69
Fallon	4,079,120	1,421	2,518	18.32
Fergus	15,473,616	5,382	2,875	18.22
Flathead	12,877,586	5,500	2,341	13.96
Gallatin	13,917,260	4,876	2,854	17.69
Garfield	4,864,569	1,253	3,882	24.01
Glacier	3,615,195	1,700	2,126	14.21
Golden Valley	3,516,791	695	5,060	33.28
Granite	3,503,452	787	4,451	27.16
Hill	9,107,315	3,630	2,509	17.37
Jefferson	5,003,143	1,162	4,306	26.39
Judith Basin	7,781,414	1,694	4,593	29.85
Lake	3,657,333	3,047	1,200	6.76
Lewis & Clark	16,026,491	4,517	3,548	20.61
Liberty	2,553,813	647	3,947	31.50
Lincoln	6,280,942	2,140	2,935	17.07
McCone	4,714,376	1,210	3,896	26.09
Madison	5,695,237	1,694	3,362	20.26
Meagher	4,440,854	563	7,888	47.50
Mineral	3,657,389	491	7,449	43.80
Missoula	15,267,585	5,553	2,749	15.60
Musselshell	4,811,768	2,577	1,867	12.27
Park	9,623,117	2,998	3,209	18.78
Petroleum	4,584,947	645	7,108	12.27
Phillips	6,304,364	2,547	2,475	16.26
Pondera	5,338,902	1,935	2,759	21.42
Powder River	2,715,802	1,062	2,557	15.91
Powell	6,391,898	1,458	4,384	25.89
Prairie	4,937,686	1,265	3,903	26.38
Ravalli	5,713,229	3,053	1,871	11.67
Richland	5,825,578	3,159	1,863	11.80
Roosevelt	5,831,939	3,413	1,709	11.70
Rosebud	8,000,664	1,986	4,028	26.65
Sanders	7,013,157	1,464	4,790	29.06
Sheridan	6,183,993	3,409	1,814	10.89
Silver Bow	32,931,101	13,774	2,391	13.63
Stillwater	5,068,157	2,111	2,401	15.70
Sweet Grass	4,818,878	1,176	4,098	26.53
Teton	6,271,018	1,863	3,366	20.80
Toole	10,155,580	1,590	6,387	33.48
Treasure	2,160,809	484	4,878	33.58
Valley	8,461,304	3,603	2,348	14.65
Wheatland	5,749,720	1,159	4,961	30.68
Wibaux	2,269,228	952	2,383	16.72
Yellowstone	20,818,449	8,895	2,340	14.18

Census System of Distributing Funds

Biennial reports of this department for many years and all literature dealing with just bases of distributing funds have pointed out the weaknesses of the census system. No one will deny the unfairness of counting for a share in school funds young men and women out of school but under twenty-one as is done by our present census system; also no one will deny the injustice of city schools' receiving revenues for children attending private and parochial schools within the district. Both of these unfair advantages fall to the larger city schools under the census system. Besides, the incorrectness of the school census has become notorious. Two years ago the report of this office told of more than a thousand names removed from census lists that year by county superintendents in a drive for a more correct census. Recommendations for legislation that year requiring correction of the census resulted in the establishment by the legislature of 1927 of a card index of the census for the state in the office of the superintendent of public instruction. The first year this new law was in operation, which was the school year 1927-28, after the county superintendents had eliminated all of the duplications they could find within their counties, totaling several thousand for the state, more than 2600 additional duplications between counties were found in the cards filed by the county superintendents in the office of superintendent of public instruction, resulting in a decided increase in the allotment per child from state and county revenues.

The cost in time of county superintendents and employees in the state office in making the corrections reaches a considerable amount. It is doubtful if the practice is warranted for a much longer period of time. The labor will be justified if its disclosure of unreliability results in the discarding of this basis of the distribution of funds.

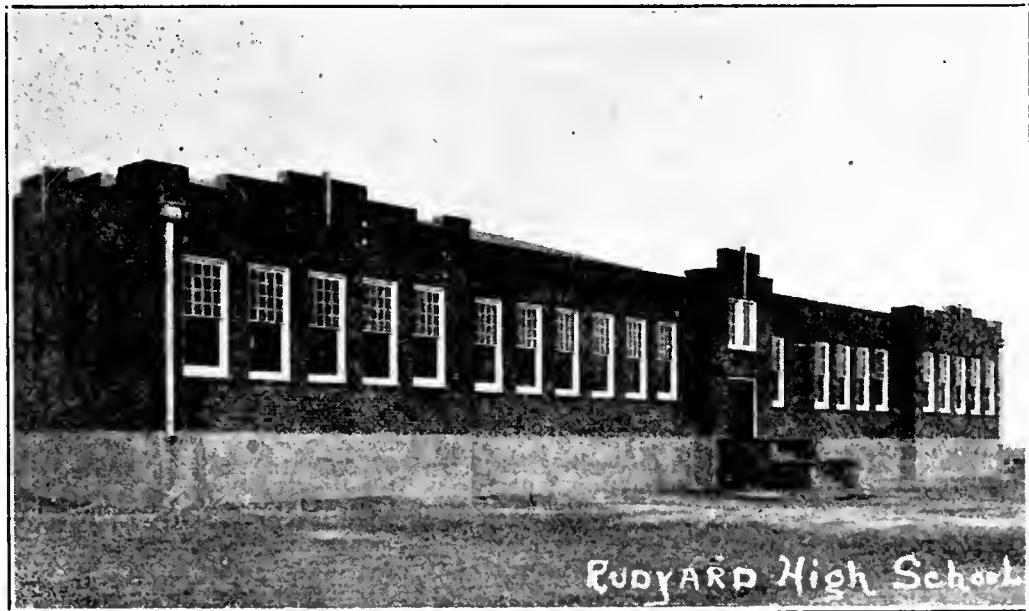


NEW GRADE SCHOOL BUILDING—BAKER

A constitutional amendment would be required to change the method of distributing the income from state lands from the census basis. The distribution of the six-mill county levy on the census basis may be altered by legislation. If a change in the distribution of this fund should be proposed, any plan selected should not longer ignore the county high school, an institution which has no census and whose local city school system receives income for all local residents under twenty-one who may be attending the county high school.

This weakness and inconsistency in the plan of county high school support appears not to be generally understood, particularly outside the twenty counties maintaining county high schools. A levy of six mills is permitted by law for the support of county high schools, five of the six mills being shared with the other accredited high schools of the county. In counties not having county high schools, a high school levy of five mills is permitted, this levy also being shared with the other accredited high schools of the county. But in all towns and villages in the state every school except the county high school has a census list, based upon which it receives its state and county apportionment for its high school students as well as for its grade school students. These two apportionments amount in many counties to from twenty to thirty-five or forty dollars per child on the census. And this is not all. Every other school in the state except the county high school may make a special levy for textbooks. The county high school must furnish free textbooks, but is permitted no special levy for that purpose. It can readily be seen from a study of the available revenues that some of our county high schools are having a desperate struggle to finance the kind of program the other high schools of the state, sharing not only a county-wide high school tax but also the state and county apportionment and a possible textbook levy, can present.

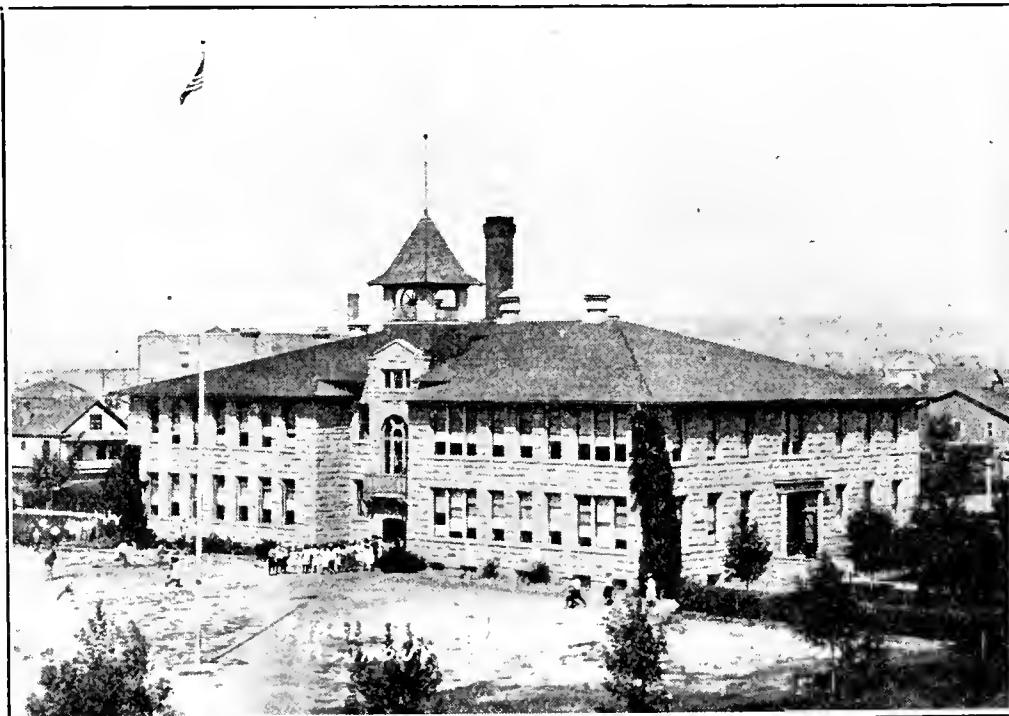
Great care needs to be exercised in any shift of method of distribution of school revenues in order that in helping one type of school another may not be crippled. It appears that only a scientifically worked out



plan based upon a state wide survey by experts can determine the best way to remedy the existing ills. Whenever the state further increases its share in the financing of the schools, an excellent opportunity would be provided for making a change from the census basis of distributing funds and for giving greatly needed attention to the proper support of county high schools. In the meantime, till more correct adjustment can be made, it seems that the county high schools are going to be obliged to seek more revenues either from an additional county levy of possibly one or two mills, or from the provision of a special levy for textbooks, or from both. The county high school has certainly demonstrated its value in Montana. It has been a real pioneer in pointing the way of a fine type of high school work in counties where a city high school could not have provided such a program. Why should the state not give attention to its support as well as that of other schools?

Wealth Per Child in Average Daily Attendance

Table No. 4 shows the wealth per child in average daily attendance, which basis again discloses the striking contrasts in the abilities of counties to provide adequate school facilities. While average daily attendance is a more just basis than the census basis for the consideration of a county's or a district's needs, it is not a fair basis when considered alone unless the plan is used, as in some states, of the weighted pupil. By this means a certain minimum allotment would be given to the smaller schools, which plan in reality allots to a district with few pupils a certain weighted enrollment or attendance, as the case may be. Consideration of attendance in connection with the number of teachers required is being adopted by a number of states as furnishing more just bases than other methods of measuring school district needs.



GRADE SCHOOL—ROUNDUP

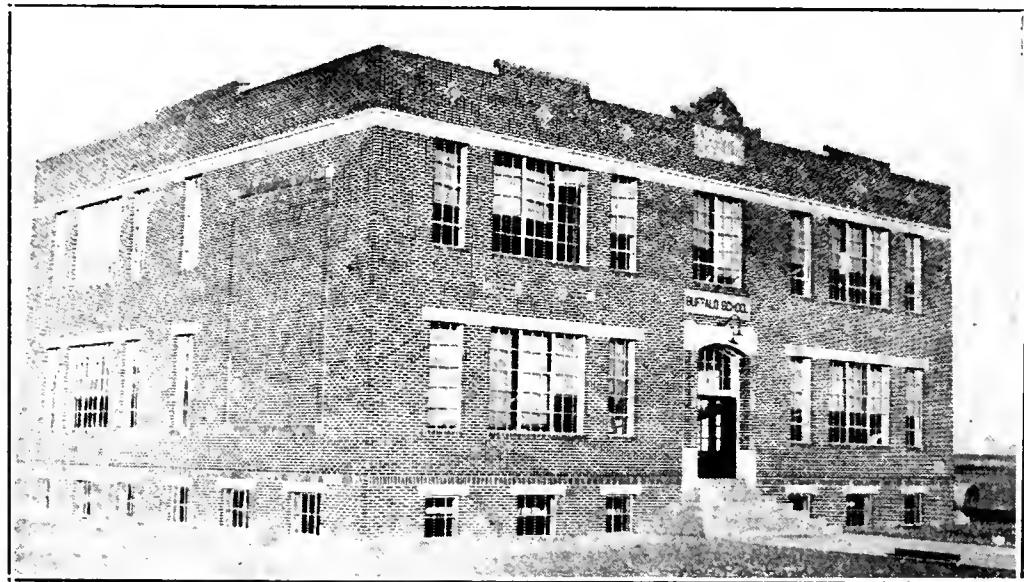
Table No. 4—Wealth Per Child in Average Daily Attendance

County	Taxable Valuation	Average Daily Attendance	Wealth per Child in Average Daily Attendance
Beaverhead	\$ 7,176,572	1,118.0	\$ 6,419
Big Horn	5,660,462	1,451.6	3,899
Blaine	6,819,207	1,523.4	4,476
Broadwater	3,754,528	508.4	7,385
Carbon	7,714,425	3,185.1	2,422
Carter	2,970,415	697.9	4,256
Cascade	32,778,703	7,799.8	4,202
Chouteau	9,274,104	1,762.8	5,261
Custer	8,331,252	2,142.1	3,889
Daniels	3,655,559	1,321.8	2,766
Dawson	6,662,241	2,002.0	3,328
Deer Lodge	9,731,370	1,931.4	5,038
Fallon	4,079,120	1,045.1	3,903
Fergus	15,473,616	3,832.1	4,037
Flathead	12,877,586	4,024.2	3,200
Gallatin	13,917,260	3,350.9	4,153
Garfield	4,864,569	766.3	6,348
Glacier	3,615,195	788.4	4,585
Golden Valley	3,516,791	532.9	6,599
Granite	3,503,452	540.7	6,479
Hill	9,107,315	2,387.5	3,814
Jefferson	5,003,143	722.4	6,926
Judith Basin	7,781,414	1,211.3	6,424
Lake	3,657,333	1,820.5	2,008
Lewis and Clark.....	16,026,491	2,712.6	5,908
Liberty	2,553,813	432.2	5,909
Lincoln	6,280,942	1,541.1	4,076
McCone	4,714,376	865.5	5,446
Madison	5,695,237	1,156.7	4,915
Meagher	4,440,854	384.7	11,544
Mineral	3,657,389	366.7	9,974
Missoula	15,267,585	3,723.9	4,099
Musselshell	4,811,768	1,820.0	2,644
Park	9,623,117	2,067.7	4,654
Petroleum	4,584,947	464.6	9,869
Phillips	6,304,364	1,614.2	3,906
Pondera	5,338,902	1,554.0	3,435
Powder River	2,715,802	633.4	4,288
Powell	6,391,898	998.5	6,401
Prairie	4,937,686	890.0	5,548
Ravalli	5,713,229	2,236.9	2,554
Richland	5,825,578	2,135.3	2,728
Roosevelt	5,831,939	2,167.7	2,690
Rosebud	8,000,664	1,403.0	5,703
Sanders	7,013,157	1,043.1	6,723
Sheridan	6,183,993	2,530.9	2,443
Silver Bow	32,931,101	7,062.8	4,663
Stillwater	5,068,157	1,472.3	3,442
Sweet Grass	4,818,878	839.8	5,738
Teton	6,271,018	1,300.0	4,824
Toole	10,155,580	1,145.7	8,864
Treasure	2,160,809	335.6	6,439
Valley	8,461,304	2,510.2	3,371
Wheatland	5,749,720	936.6	6,139
Wibaux	2,269,228	596.5	3,804
Yellowstone	20,818,449	6,074.3	3,427

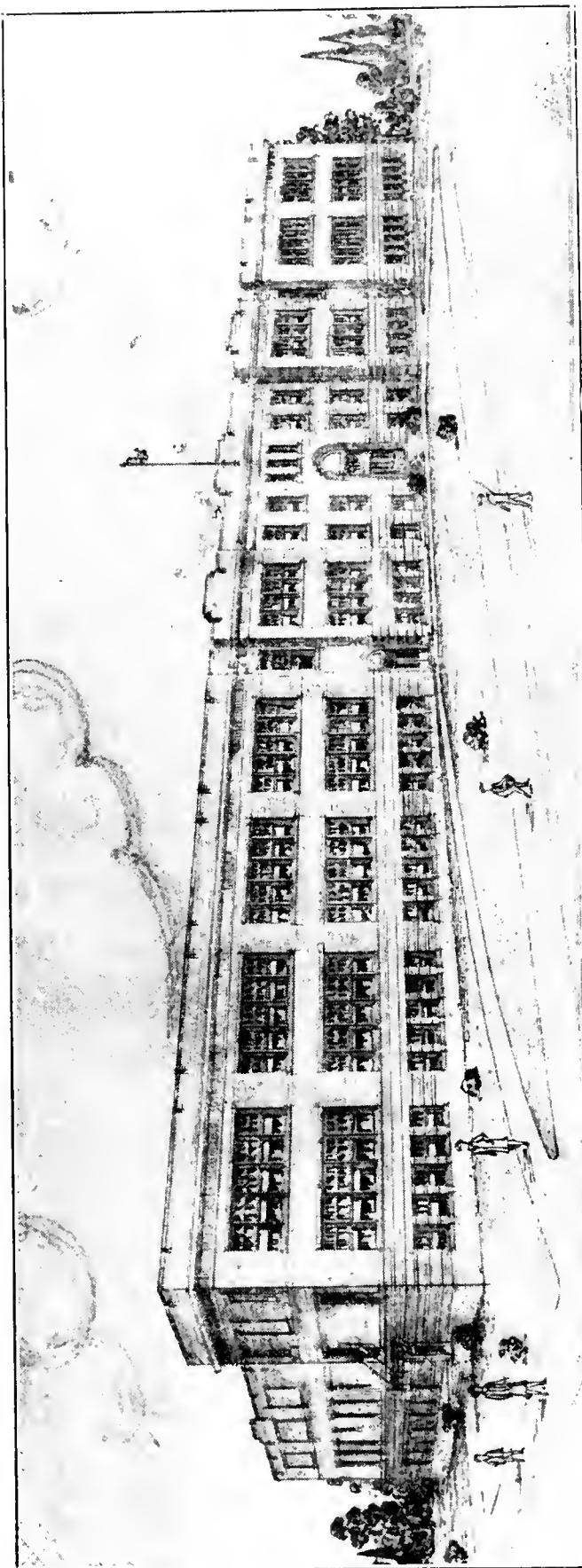
Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher.

The county valuation per teacher is a more reliable index of a county's educational problem than is the valuation per census child. Just so, a district's valuation per teacher is a more reliable index of a district's ability to provide schools than is its valuation per census child or per child in average daily attendance. Where counties or districts have their children living comparatively near together a smaller number of teachers needs to be employed and consequently school costs are greatly reduced. In counties or districts where children are widely scattered it is frequently necessary to employ a teacher for a small group of children while more thickly settled communities have twenty or thirty or more children in a school room. Also parochial schools frequently take care of many children in the larger cities while the city school district receives apportionment for such children just the same as though they were enrolled in the city schools. Therefore it is more reliable to depend upon the valuation per teacher than upon the valuation per census child or per child in average daily attendance.

Table No. 5 showing Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher in 1927 discloses the fact that ten counties in Montana in 1927 had a taxable valuation of less than \$50,000 per teacher; seven, more than \$100,000 per teacher; and sixteen, more than \$90,000 per teacher. It is a matter of common knowledge to persons who have dealt with problems of school finance that when a county falls below a valuation of \$70,000 per teacher many of its districts are obliged to make heroic efforts to maintain a full term of nine months. Carbon, Carter, Daniels, Lake, Musselshell, Powder River, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Wibaux counties have many districts which are obliged to struggle with financial problems while it is the exceptional district in Deer Lodge, Broadwater, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Mineral, Silver Bow, or Toole counties which is handicapped financially.



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING—BUFFALO



BUILDING RECENTLY COMPLETED AT GLASGOW

New junior high school, gymnasium, and auditorium at left; new grade school at right.
Center section was built a few years ago and houses the senior high school.

Table No. 5—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher, 1927

County	Taxable Valuation	Number of Teachers	Valuation Per Teacher
Beaverhead	\$ 7,176,572	79	\$ 90,842
Big Horn	5,660,462	86	65,819
Blaine	6,819,207	112	60,886
Broadwater	3,754,528	37	101,474
Carbon	7,714,425	156	49,451
Carter	2,970,415	67	44,333
Cascade	32,778,703	334	98,140
Chouteau	9,274,104	143	64,854
Custer	8,331,252	120	69,427
Daniels	3,655,559	78	46,866
Dawson	6,662,241	132	50,471
Deer Lodge	9,731,370	80	121,642
Fallon	4,079,120	78	52,296
Fergus	15,473,616	250	61,894
Flathead	12,877,586	170	75,750
Gallatin	18,917,260	170	81,866
Garfield	4,864,569	83	58,609
Glacier	3,615,195	48	75,316
Golden Valley	3,516,791	44	79,927
Granite	3,503,452	38	92,196
Hill	9,107,315	152	59,916
Jefferson	5,003,143	55	90,966
Judith Basin	7,781,414	93	83,671
Lake	3,657,333	84	43,540
Lewis and Clark.....	16,026,491	141	113,663
Liberty	2,553,813	42	60,805
Lincoln	6,280,942	87	72,195
McCone	4,714,376	65	72,529
Madison	5,695,237	105	54,240
Meagher	4,440,854	38	116,864
Mineral	3,657,389	30	121,913
Missoula	15,267,585	158	96,630
Musselshell	4,811,768	107	44,970
Park	9,623,117	123	78,287
Petroleum	4,584,947	47	97,552
Phillips	6,304,364	124	50,841
Pondera	5,338,902	80	66,736
Powder River	2,715,802	65	41,781
Powell	6,391,898	64	99,873
Prairie	4,937,686	71	69,545
Ravalli	5,713,229	99	57,709
Richland	5,825,578	143	40,738
Roosevelt	5,831,939	128	45,562
Rosebud	8,000,664	96	83,340
Sanders	7,013,157	76	92,278
Sheridan	6,183,993	148	41,784
Silver Bow	32,931,101	293	112,393
Stillwater	5,068,157	100	50,681
Sweet Grass	4,818,878	68	70,866
Teton	6,271,018	84	74,655
Toole	10,155,580	84	120,900
Treasure	2,160,809	26	83,362
Valley	8,461,304	162	52,230
Wheatland	5,749,720	62	92,737
Wibaux	2,269,228	52	43,639
Yellowstone	20,818,449	271	76,821

**Figure No. 3—County Ranking According to Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher,
1927-28**

Mineral.....	\$121,913
Deer Lodge.....	\$121,642
Toole.....	\$120,900
Meagher.....	\$116,864
Lewis and Clark.....	\$113,663
Silver Bow.....	\$112,393
Broadwater.....	\$101,474
Powell.....	\$99,873
Cascade.....	\$98,140
Petroleum.....	\$97,552
Missoula.....	\$96,630
Wheatland.....	\$92,737
Sanders.....	\$92,278
Granite.....	\$92,196
Jefferson.....	\$90,966
Beaverhead.....	\$90,842
Judith Basin.....	\$83,671
Treasure.....	\$83,362
Rosebud.....	\$83,340
Gallatin.....	\$81,866
Golden Valley.....	\$79,927
Park.....	\$78,237
Yellowstone.....	\$76,821
Flathead.....	\$75,750
Glacier.....	\$75,316
Teton.....	\$74,655
McCone.....	\$72,529
Lincoln.....	\$72,195
Sweet Grass.....	\$70,866
Prairie.....	\$69,545
Custer.....	\$69,427
Pondera.....	\$66,736
Big Horn.....	\$65,819
Chouteau.....	\$64,854
Fergus.....	\$61,894
Blaine.....	\$60,886
Liberty.....	\$60,805
Hill.....	\$59,916
Garfield.....	\$58,609
Ravalli.....	\$57,709
Madison.....	\$54,240
Fallon.....	\$52,296
Valley.....	\$52,230
Phillips.....	\$50,841
Stillwater.....	\$59,681
Dawson.....	\$50,471
Carbon.....	\$49,451
Daniels.....	\$46,866
Roosevelt.....	\$45,562
Musselshell.....	\$44,970
Carter.....	\$44,333
Wibaux.....	\$43,639
Lake.....	\$43,540
Sheridan.....	\$41,784
Powder River.....	\$41,781
Richland.....	\$40,738

Further study of the wealth back of each teacher in school districts carries the problem to its last analysis, as it readily shows what a district is able to do. When a district valuation per teacher falls below \$55,000 or \$60,000 one can be reasonably sure the district needs assistance unless the situation is relieved by two other important factors, a large number of children and a high county apportionment. That combination of circumstances sometimes relieves an otherwise weak district from being obliged to establish an unreasonably high levy.

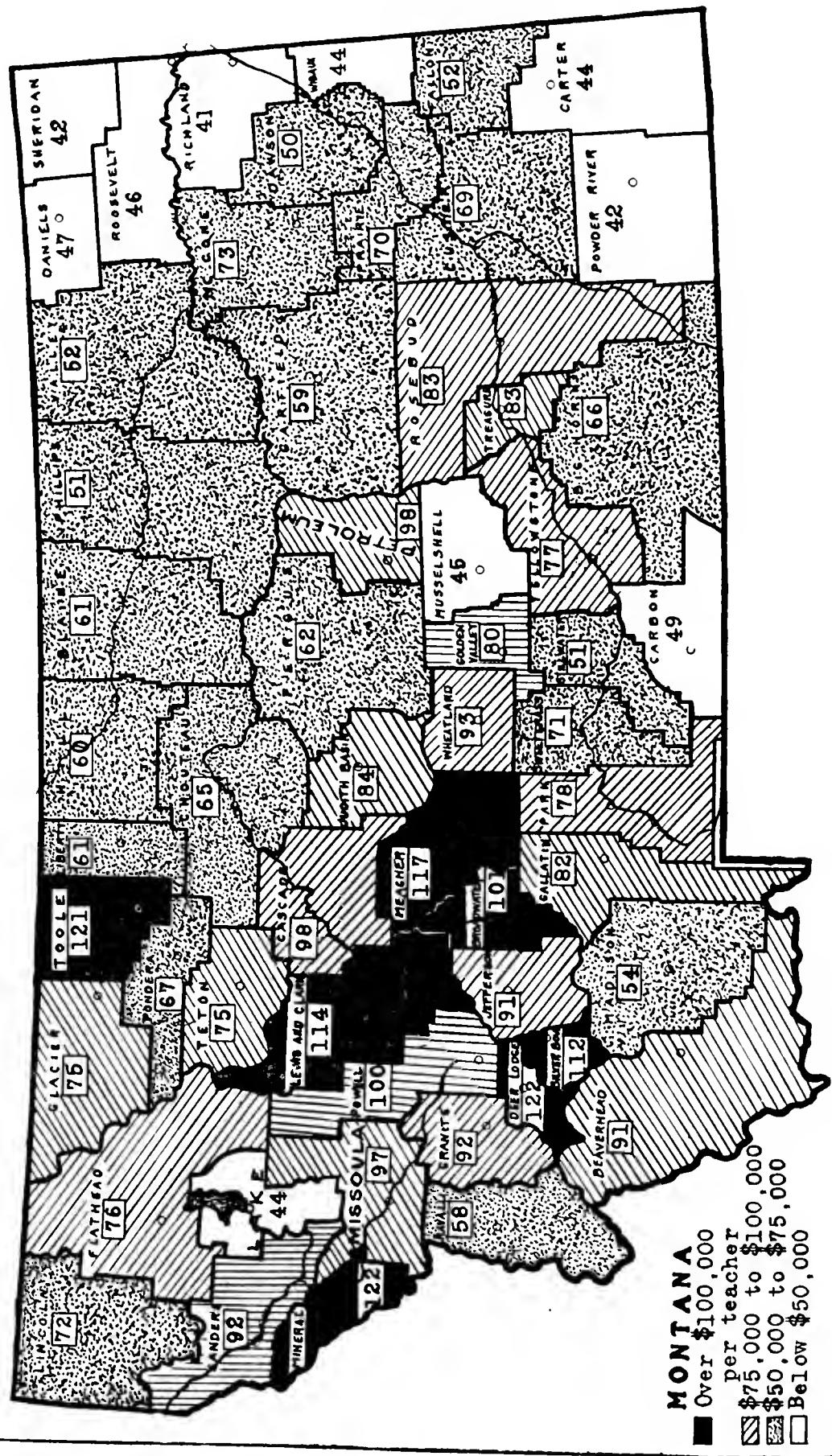
Table No. 6 shows the Wealth Back of Each Teacher and Each Census Child in Lake County. The fact that this county has a low county apportionment per census child furnishes positive proof that all but six or seven districts in that county have a hard struggle to provide even a meager educational program. When a district valuation per teacher falls below \$40,000 that district is in straitened circumstances most of the time.

Table No. 6 shows Dist. 35 in Lake County with only \$528 back of each census child, while Joint District No. 40 has over \$15,000 and District No. 73 has over \$7,800 back of each census child. Districts 23 and 28 in this county contain all of the towns of the county. It is evident that Lake County's strongest districts are rural.

Table No. 6—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher and Child in Lake County

Dist. No.	Valuation	No. of Teachers	Wealth Back of Each Teacher	No. of Children	Wealth Back of Each Child
19	\$ 47,991	1	\$ 47,991	55	\$ 8,725
22	25,425	1	25,425	17	1,495
23	774,181	17	45,540	745	1,039
Jt24	204,150	1	204,150	45	4,536
Jt25	38,465	...	...	27	1,424
Jt28	1,962,655	50	39,253	1877	1,045
Jt32	109,661	1	109,661	45	2,436
35	38,535	2	19,267	73	528
38	55,966	1	55,966	27	2,072
Jt40	172,350	2	86,175	11	15,668
Jt41	93,680	1	93,680	29	3,230
42	27,050	1	27,050	22	1,229
46	62,631	1	62,631	40	1,565
52	37,410	1	37,410	14	2,672
55	39,460	1	39,460	32	1,233
57	60,485	1	60,485	23	2,629
65	41,990	1	41,990	16	2,624
67	66,435	1	66,435	15	4,429
Jt71	179,617	1	179,617	30	5,987
73	165,745	2	82,872	21	7,892

Figure No. 4—**Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher**
(The figures represent thousands of dollars)



In contrast to Table No. 6 giving figures for Lake County, Table No. 7 for Meagher County shows eleven districts with valuations per teacher over \$100,000, and four of these over \$200,000 per teacher. There are several districts in Meagher County with low valuations per teacher, but their problem is not serious, since Table No. 3 reveals the fact that Meagher County distributes over \$49 per census child from its county apportionment. District No. 27 with a valuation of \$41,550 per teacher would be extremely poor in some counties, even with its 22 children, but not in Meagher county where that number of children brings the district over \$1000 from the six-mill county levy. If that district were in Lake County its 22 children would draw from the six-mill county levy only \$148.72. If it were in Carbon County its 22 children would draw from the six-mill county levy \$243.10; in Roosevelt County \$247.40; in Richland County \$259.60.

Table No. 7—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher and Child in Meagher County

Dist. No.	Valuation	No. of Teachers	Wealth Back of Each Teacher	No. of Children	Wealth Back of Each Child
1	\$ 107,695	...	\$.....	1	\$ 107,695
2	64,847	...	.....	9	7,205
Jt3	510,233	2	255,116	40	12,755
4	404,217	2	202,108	29	13,938
5	178,160	1	178,160	19	9,376
6	398,568	1	398,568	14	28,469
7	256,523	1	256,523	19	13,501
8	845,577	12	70,464	224	3,774
9	147,426	1	147,426	17	8,672
10	217,889	2	108,944	20	10,894
11	108,211	2	54,105	9	12,023
12	127,836	1	127,836	12	10,653
14	93,088	2	46,544	20	4,654
17	85,684	...	.....	9	9,520
18	113,654	1	113,654	8	14,206
Jt22	173,639	1	173,639	23	7,549
Jt27	41,550	1	41,550	22	1,888
33	92,029	1	92,029	9	10,225
34	395,843	4	98,960	38	10,416
35	117,284	1	117,284	5	23,456
36	91,773	1	91,773	10	9,177
39	91,634	1	91,634	17	5,390

In Table No. 8 a different story is told of Ravalli County. Of its twenty-six districts, only four have a valuation over \$100,000 per teacher, while one is as low as \$18,842 and six more have valuations below \$50,000 per teacher. Since the valuation per teacher is a good index of a district's ability to support school, a comparison of figures in column four will indicate the spots in the county where the greatest weaknesses are to be found.

Table No. 8—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher and Child in Ravalli County

Dist. No.	Valuation	No. of Teachers	Wealth Back of Each Teacher	No. of Children	Wealth Back of Each Child
1	\$ 630,857	12	\$ 52,571	401	\$ 1,573
2	576,532	11	52,412	396	1,455
3	1,432,797	23	62,295	758	1,890
4	137,691	2	68,845	61	2,257
5	199,087	3	66,362	148	1,345
6	124,392	2	62,196	47	2,646
7	549,134	10	54,913	271	2,026
8	109,264	1	109,264	35	3,121
9	579,386	11	52,671	347	1,669
13	206,624	3	68,874	100	2,066
14	131,964	2	65,982	79	1,670
Jt15	415,575	7	59,367	109	3,812
17	72,345	1	72,345	23	3,145
21	30,185	1	30,185	20	1,509
22	86,424	1	86,424	38	2,274
26	76,956	1	76,956	17	4,526
27	39,370	1	39,370	25	1,574
28	53,002	1	53,002	22	2,409
30	30,828	1	30,828	17	1,813
31	110,416	1	110,416	23	4,365
32	117,454	1	117,454	29	4,050
34	108,294	1	108,294	47	2,304
35	18,842	...	...	14	1,345
37	43,596	1	43,596	19	2,294
38	31,230	...	...	15	2,082
39	30,423	1	30,423	24	1,267

Figure No. 5—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher in Ravalli County

Dist. No.	Valuation
1.....	\$52,571
2.....	\$52,412
3.....	\$62,293
4.....	\$68,845
5.....	\$66,362
6.....	\$62,196
7.....	\$54,913
8.....	\$109,264
9.....	\$52,671
13.....	\$68,875
14.....	\$65,982
Jt15.....	\$59,368
17.....	\$72,345
21.....	\$30,185
22.....	\$86,424
26.....	\$76,956
27.....	\$39,370
28.....	\$53,002
30.....	\$30,828
31.....	\$110,416
32.....	\$117,454
34.....	\$108,294
35.....	\$18,842
37.....	\$43,596
38.....	\$31,230
39.....	\$30,423

In Table No. 9 the same contrasts are evident as in Meagher County, though not so striking, since all districts in Mineral County have a very good valuation per teacher. There is no financial problem in that county.

Six of the ten districts have valuations over \$100,000 per teacher, three of them being over \$230,000 per teacher.

Table No. 9—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher and Child in Mineral County

Dist. No.	Valuation	No. of Teachers	Wealth Back of Each Teacher	No. of Children	Wealth Back of Each Child
1	\$ 531,510	2	\$265,755.00	30	\$17,717.00
Jt2	725,900	9	80,655.55	139	5,222.30
3	691,187	8	86,398.38	137	5,045.16
4	97,974	...	.....	21	4,665.43
5	176,121	2	88,060.50	25	7,044.84
6	883,722	6	147,287.00	105	8,416.40
7	281,569	1	281,569.00	14	20,112.07
8	101,606	...	.....	4	25,401.50
9	230,384	1	230,384.00	23	10,101.70
10	142,191	1	142,191.00	18	7,899.50

Figure No. 6—Taxable Wealth Back of Each Teacher in Mineral County

Dist. No.	Wealth Back of Each Teacher
1.....	\$265,755
Jt2.....	\$80,655
3.....	\$86,398
4.....	\$97,974
5.....	\$88,060
6.....	\$147,287
7.....	\$281,569
8.....	\$101,606
9.....	\$230,384
10.....	\$142,191

Table No. 10 gives the range of special levies in the counties of the state. No change in levies was yet apparent in 1927-28 by reason of the distribution of the State Equalization Fund that year, since the levies were established before the plan of distributing the fund was known. Beginning with 1928-29 there will be apparent a decided drop in special levies owing to the aid of this fund. The highest special levy in 1927-28 was 75 mills in District No. 86, Richland County. In 1928-29 the highest special levy is 77 mills in District No. 86, Richland County.

In 1927-28 there were 151 districts with special levies above 20 mills, while two years earlier there were 117 such districts. The figures for the number of districts with levies from 10 to 10+ mills and also from 11 to 20 mills are quite similar in 1925-26 and 1927-28. There were 1007 districts with levies of 10 mills or 10 and a fraction mills in 1925-26. In 1927-28 this number was 1029. The number of districts with levies from 11 to 20 mills was slightly decreased from 387 to 376.

While these high levies were necessary in more than half of Montana's 2386 school districts, there were 149 districts which required no special levy at all and 229 with levies less than 5 mills.

This same table shows that 24 districts in Sheridan County, 18 in Carbon county, 13 in Stillwater County, and 21 in Fergus County voted upon themselves levies in excess of 20 mills, thus indicating a determined effort on the part of the residents of these districts to maintain a full term of school.

Table No. 10—Range of Levies in Montana School Districts, 1927

County	No. of Jt. Dists.			No. Dists. Having no Levy	No. Dists. Having Maintenance Levy				
	Total No. of Dists.	No. Incl. in Total No. of Dists.	Total No. of Jt. Dists.		Less Than 5 m.	5 to 9+m.	10 to 10+m.	11 to 20 m.	Above 20 m.
Beaverhead	38	2	2	2	7	9	16	4	...
Big Horn	9	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...
Blaine	47	...	...	1	5	5	30	5	1
Broadwater	32	2	2	3	9	8	11	1	...
Carbon	54	...	...	...	1	5	9	21	18
Carter	35	3	3	...	2	8	24	1	...
Cascade	77	...	...	5	13	11	33	14	1
Chouteau	90	...	...	11	10	17	35	13	4
Custer	35	7	9	1	4	6	20	4	...
Daniels	17	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	8
Dawson	68	7	7	2	2	10	22	22	10
Deer Lodge	14	2	2	...	2	9	3	...	...
Fallon	39	3	4	...	...	9	20	10	...
Fergus	137	15	15	4	13	17	48	34	21
Flathead	54	6	6	...	6	18	22	7	1
Gallatin	70	4	5	6	5	15	39	5	...
Garfield	54	...	...	1	1	5	39	7	1
Glacier	13	3	3	...	...	1	12	...	...
Golden Valley	48	17	17	8	5	8	17	9	1
Granite	23	4	4	3	2	7	11	...	...
Hill	63	...	...	1	4	11	34	11	2
Jefferson	27	2	3	3	6	8	8	2	...
Judith Basin	52	...	4	6	11	6	21	7	1
Lake	20	2	7	...	...	3	5	11	1
Lewis & Clark	40	...	1	4	4	15	13	3	1
Liberty	25	2	2	6	4	3	12	...	...
Lincoln	24	...	...	1	1	2	13	7	...
McCone	54	2	4	4	2	27	13	7	1
Madison	56	...	6	9	8	11	16	4	8
Meagher	22	3	3	7	7	6	1	1	...
Mineral	10	1	1	...	1	1	5	3	...
Missoula	36	2	6	2	4	10	16	4	...
Musselshell	59	...	8	6	7	5	23	6	12
Park	69	1	2	7	7	26	24	5	...
Petroleum	33	...	10	4	2	7	16	2	2
Phillips	46	...	...	...	...	1	31	12	2
Pondera	30	4	5	1	...	9	12	8	...
Powder River	33	...	3	...	...	2	27	4	...
Powell	36	...	4	2	14	12	8	...	...
Prairie	30	...	4	2	5	8	10	5	...
Ravalli	26	...	1	...	...	6	13	7	...
Richland	92	...	4	2	...	8	55	20	7
Roosevelt	25	2	2	...	1	2	7	8	7
Rosebud	44	3	4	4	6	10	20	3	1
Sanders	16	...	2	...	2	1	13	...	...
Sheridan	53	...	2	1	1	...	11	16	24
Silver Bow	9	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	...
Stillwater	77	16	19	3	3	7	31	20	13
Sweet Grass	66	1	15	2	10	23	28	3	...
Teton	47	...	2	5	6	11	20	5	...
Toole	49	...	6	6	5	10	24	2	2
Treasure	19	...	3	...	4	3	10	2	...
Valley	21	...	...	...	2	2	11	6	...
Wheatland	34	...	8	6	9	5	8	6	...
Wibaux	33	...	7	2	...	9	13	9	...
Yellowstone	56	...	6	...	6	13	28	8	1
Totals	2386	133	234	149	229	452	1029	376	151

Joint districts are counted in county appearing first in alphabet.

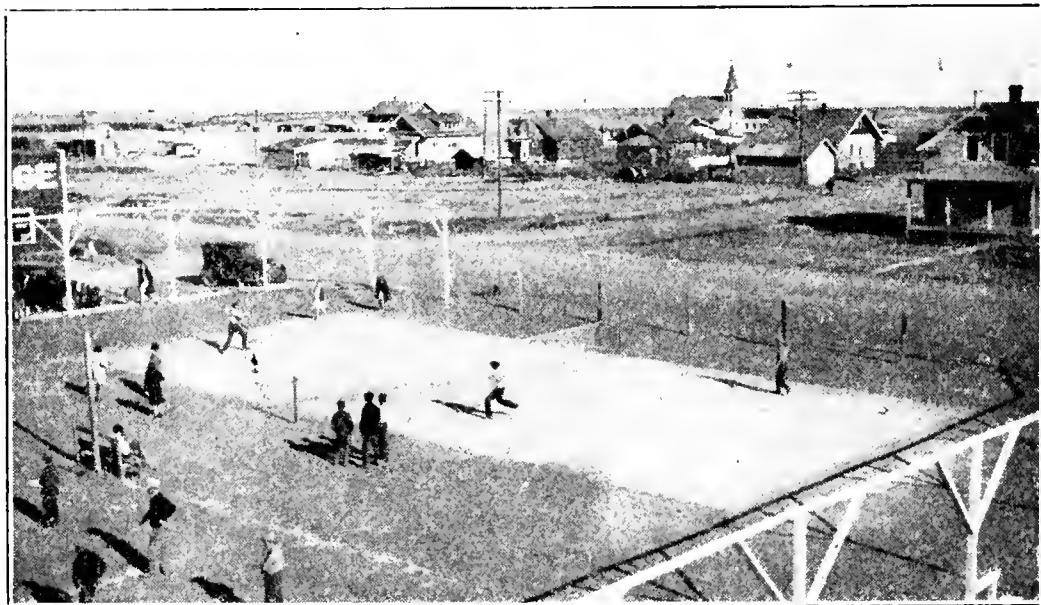
TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

Table No. 11—Taxable Valuations of Counties Showing Variations in School District Levies, 1927-28

County	No Levy	Less Than 5 Mills (Not Includ'g no mills)	5 to 9 mills	10 to 10+ mills	11 to 20 mills	Above 20 mills	Totals
Beaverhead.....	\$ 75,991	\$ 1,834,387	\$ 1,231,269	\$ 1,150,613	\$ 888,403	\$ 1,995,893	\$ 7,176,556
Big Horn.....	621,598	.....	2,912,765	4,997,457	2,481,457	259,659	5,619,050
Blaine.....	566,730	574,332	416,057	1,103,732	215,335	6,819,209	6,819,209
Broadwater.....	24,268	804,387	985,878	1,295,415	4,930,954	3,754,450	3,754,450
Carbon.....	229,011	214,543	741,539	508,739	.....	7,691,190	7,691,190
Carter.....	.....	225,792	736,481	221,547	1,694,427	48,868	2,927,115
Cascade.....	349,584	1,995,398	23,692,610	3,707,925	2,755,337	234,092	32,785,337
Chouteau.....	1,260,827	1,162,593	2,616,539	2,000,133	2,152,053	580,642	9,276,787
Custer.....	387,740	1,183,926	916,922	602,107	4,994,914	306,391	8,392,000
Daniels.....	.....	.....	.....	309,275	456,114	2,895,189	3,660,578
Dawson.....	427,316	74,283	1,619,822	873,483	4,143,771	955,795	8,094,470
Deer Lodge.....	250,814	9,074,533	258,824	147,248	.....	9,731,329	9,731,329
Fallon.....	.....	522,344	775,381	1,807,220	956,136	4,061,081	4,061,081
Fergus.....	143,485	701,887	2,311,350	1,289,789	8,854,094	2,073,810	15,324,415
Flathead.....	1,187,160	1,632,740	3,318,750	5,144,370	1,561,130	12,877,360	12,877,360
Gallatin.....	701,086	832,361	1,457,628	398,681	8,262,934	2,264,390	13,917,170
Garfield.....	28,540	116,214	171,903	1,214,793	2,754,128	578,991	4,864,569
Glacier.....	.....	.....	27,501	126,408	3,423,467	37,529	3,614,905
Golden Valley.....	430,815	416,543	319,619	503,648	1,244,906	572,362	3,487,893
Granite.....	140,230	177,602	654,593	1,627,186	899,473	.....	3,489,084
Hill.....	41,901	203,114	641,043	1,175,317	3,703,289	3,381,645	9,096,309
Jefferson.....	630,704	762,273	768,133	250,144	2,878,327	20,700	5,310,281
Judith Basin.....	803,755	846,895	1,204,914	749,440	3,419,796	1,056,824	7,781,624
Lake.....	.....	.....	202,265	184,595	634,919	2,631,554	3,653,333
Lewis and Clark.....	626,309	2,805,275	2,581,867	706,220	7,997,371	1,084,357	15,801,399
Liberty.....	274,733	189,149	150,244	384,976	1,271,204	282,358	2,552,664
Lincoln.....	151,620	460,547	253,717	1,023,314	3,480,421	909,909	6,279,528
McCone.....	271,102	154,918	1,464,444	825,967	1,637,098	352,640	4,706,169
Madison.....	1,007,478	734,540	1,001,057	407,621	714,761	1,829,779	5,695,236
Meagher.....	897,329	1,543,481	401,691	1,506,112	93,088	.....	4,441,701
Mineral.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missoula.....	531,510	230,384	701,487	1,672,883	521,907	3,658,171	3,658,171
Musselshell.....	475,863	2,030,547	1,455,330	10,664,869	383,610	15,169,396	15,169,396
Park.....	440,304	354,860	463,200	866,484	2,684,213	4,809,061	4,809,061
Petroleum.....	505,643	685,639	2,200,756	751,823	4,950,553	340,027	9,534,441
.....	551,367	402,441	471,186	3,329,468	30,467	4,584,929	4,584,929

Phillips.....	6,703	67,673	3,314,919	2,921,911
Pondera.....	.....	802,452	1,060,405	2,386,161
Powder River.....	.....	183,246	.....	1,051,899
Powell.....	1,174,028	1,584,939	2,475,347	2,685,737
Prairie.....	139,233	850,301	1,111,164	5,473,433
Ravalli.....	.....	.....	.....	4,935,818
Richland.....	170,610	.....	327,974	1,327,719
Roosevelt.....	93,740	.....	213,582	2,489,664
Rosebud.....	453,395	755,780	389,421	856,698
Sanders.....	.....	1,077,106	988,960	4,413,937
Sheridan.....	1,038,222	495,114	15,866	2,352,729
Silver Bow.....	76,861	57,908	126,070	7,950,803
Stillwater.....	43,419	612,992	1,040,844	2,322,833
Sweet Grass.....	443,839	410,598	2,811,853	6,019,490
Teton.....	.....	992,710	992,710	.....
Toole.....	206,288	3,277,737	1,556,333	4,576,211
Treasure.....	.....	624,706	312,825	6,255,733
Valley.....	351,024	225,862	390,253	32,930,570
Wheatland.....	260,958	1,351,511	590,021	5,808,502
Wibaux.....	.....	.....	632,923	5,753,796
Yellowstone.....	.....	62,569	345,823	2,322,833
Total.....	\$14,115,559	\$31,130,670	\$79,244,977	\$193,855,981
			\$47,350,573	\$67,216,051
				\$432,504,404

Table No. 11 shows a decided change within the biennium in the total valuations of districts having special levies above 20 mills. Such total valuations had increased from \$19,296,100 to \$67,216,051. The total valuations bearing from 11 to 20 mills had increased from \$104,632,484 in 1925 to \$193,898,981 in 1927. Total valuations with no special levy had decreased in the same period from \$18,201,935 to \$14,115,559.



PUBLIC SCHOOL AND TENNIS COURT—HINGHAM

EXPENDITURES

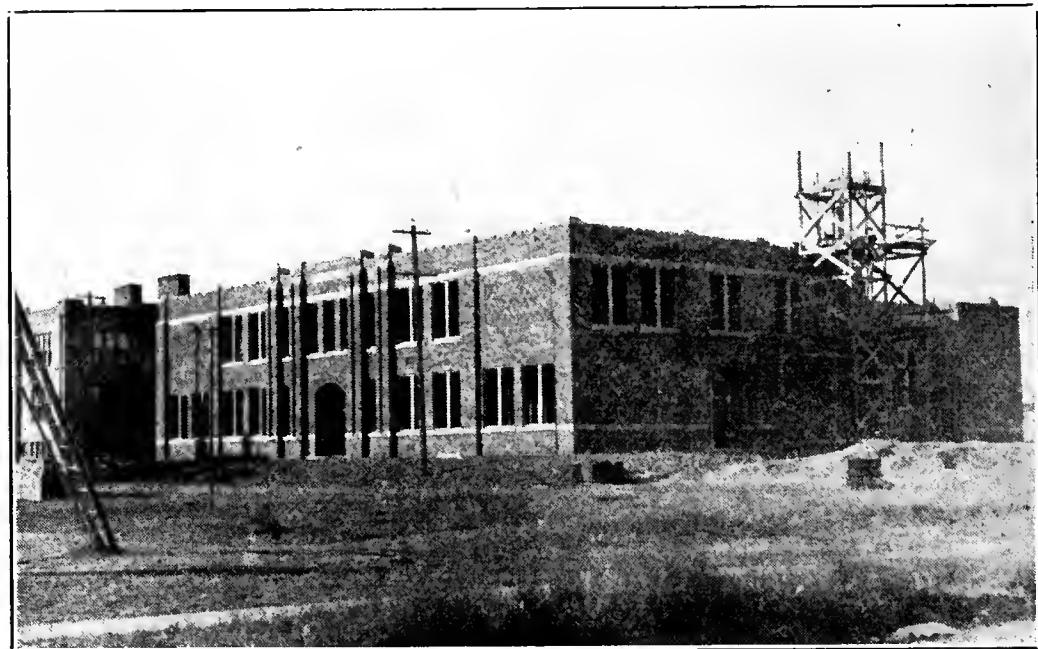
Table No. 12 furnishes a comparison of expenditures since 1922. It is evident that total expenditures are still far below those of 1922. The enrollment and number of teachers also are still below those of 1922, though higher than those figures for 1924 and 1926. Building and equipment costs have increased due to the absolute necessity of improved physical conditions in many districts where there had been practical discontinuance of attention to such needs for the past six years.

Districts are continuing to meet the obligations of liquidation of debts, the amount spent for redemption of bonds exceeding a million dollars each of the last three years.

Table No. 12—Comparison of School Expenditures

	1922	1924	1926	1928
1. Enrollment	119,394	117,793	116,990	117,972
2. Number of Teaching Positions.....	6,096	5,699	5,804	5,928
3. Number of Teachers.....	6,559	6,357	6,295	6,377
4. Cost of Instruction—				
School Boards and Business Offices	\$ 176,721.70	\$ 160,946.67	\$ 170,221.54	\$ 176,341.97
Salary of Superintendents and Principals	479,638.20	474,774.68	551,193.16	569,948.96
Salary and Expenses of Supervisors of Instruction.....	106,230.49	76,985.08	87,631.78	140,640.10
Salary and Expense of Supervising Principals	267,006.47	205,873.89	162,520.01	147,066.73
Salaries of Teachers.....	6,820,755.27	6,043,335.66	6,207,013.00	6,593,749.75
Total Cost of Instruction.....	7,850,352.13	6,961,915.98	7,178,579.49	7,627,747.51
5. Plant Operation and Maintenance—				
Wages of Janitors.....	551,902.37	527,900.90	548,154.67	588,445.19
Fuel, Water, Lights and Janitor Supplies	692,399.56	594,633.53	580,436.29	662,598.44
Maintenance of School Plant.....	295,833.35	308,524.34	364,875.56	461,317.35
Textbooks	191,043.13	211,621.22	239,243.36	311,094.95
Supplies	295,170.69	247,552.99	266,832.23	293,594.35
Library	58,394.16	59,753.72	72,729.15	65,551.14
Transportation	434,729.63	551,994.81	425,548.27	497,683.14
Total Plant Operation and Maintenance	2,519,472.89	2,301,981.51	2,497,819.53	2,880,284.56
6. Building and Equipment.....	2,459,582.27	415,797.32	460,258.36	1,502,875.65
7. Miscellaneous Expense—				
Compulsory attendance and census	31,229.04	20,608.57	20,730.40	22,861.38
Insurance, Rents, etc.	175,871.35	166,849.39	178,090.07	193,280.90
Promotion of Health.....	34,407.76	14,891.97	16,110.20	33,647.06
Other Auxiliary Agencies.....	270,362.13	164,047.64	257,761.74	125,336.71
Total Miscellaneous Expense.....	511,870.28	366,397.57	472,692.41	375,126.05
8. Liquidation of Debts—				
Interest and Sinking Fund.....	710,503.04	776,735.68	711,726.04	591,638.80
Redemption of Bonds.....	901,546.42	623,883.41	1,098,298.84	1,149,085.35
Total Liquidation of Debts.....	1,612,049.46	1,400,619.09	1,810,024.88	1,740,724.15
GRAND TOTAL	\$14,953,327.03	\$11,446,711.47	\$12,419,374.67	\$14,126,757.92

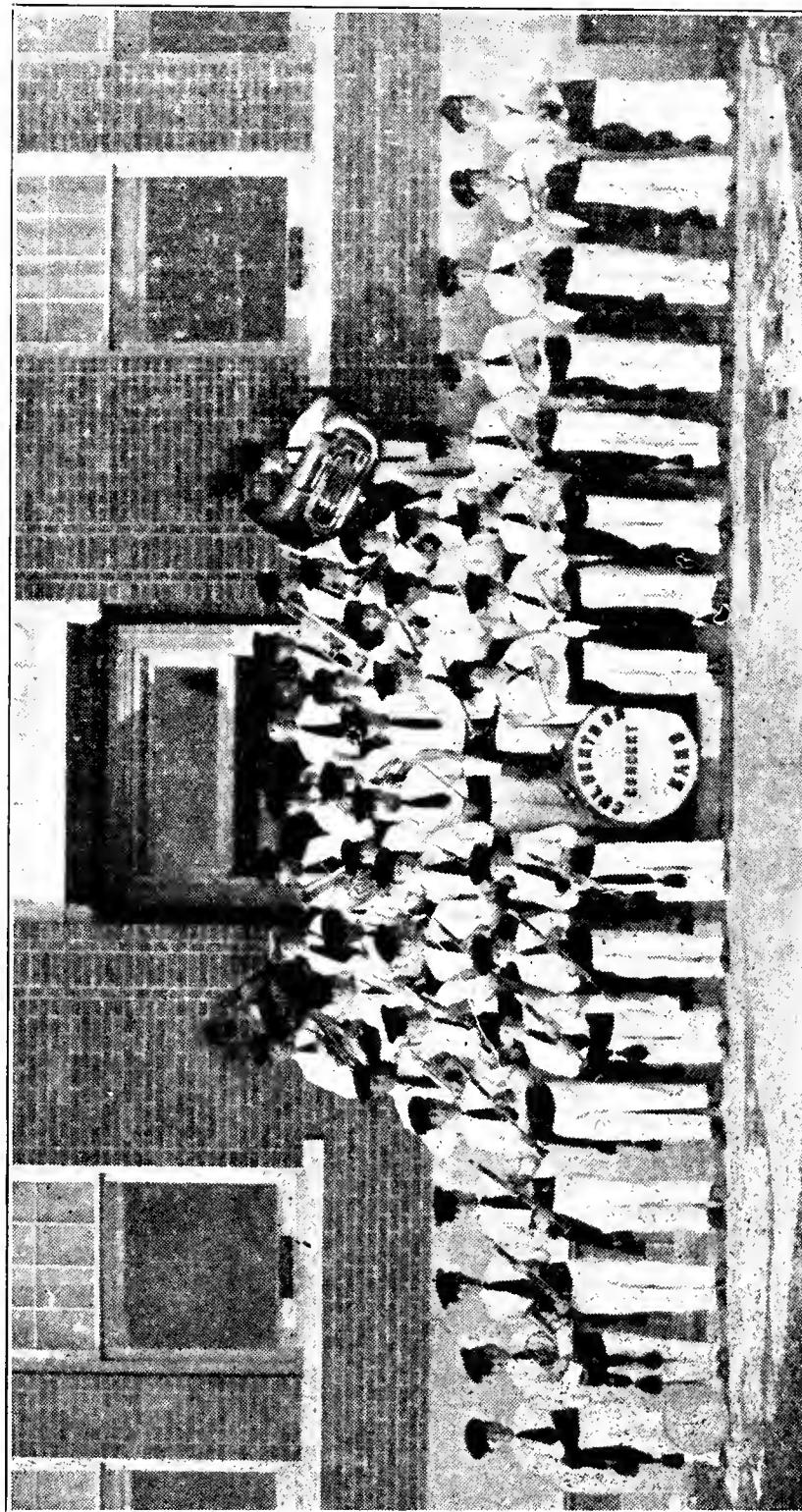
Table No. 13 presents the cost of maintenance, enrollment, per capita cost, average length of term, and rank in length of term. These figures are particularly interesting in comparison with similar tables on page 37 of the 1926 biennial report of this office and on page 15 of the 1924 report. Study will disclose the fact that certain counties have decidedly increased the average length of term, though the same counties, Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clark, and Missoula, continue to hold high ranks for length of term except for the fact that Silver Bow county has moved up since 1926 from seventh place to first in length of term. The shortest terms in 1927-28 were still to be found in Powder River, Carter, McCone, Big Horn, Garfield, and Phillips counties. The next biennial report of this office should show a decided change in these figures due to the improved length of term in many counties by reason of help received from the State Equalization Fund.



NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION—CONRAD

Table No. 13—Cost, Enrollment, and Length of Term in Elementary Schools, 1927-28

County	Cost of Maintenance	Enrollment	Per Capita Cost	Average Length of Term	Rank in Length of Term
Beaverhead	\$ 100,349.01	985	\$101.87	175.1	20
Big Horn	111,187.93	1,546	71.91	165.5	52
Blaine	126,023.54	1,594	79.06	174.3	26
Broadwater	48,880.13	473	103.34	177.6	11
Carbon	178,580.51	3,015	59.23	176.9	12
Carter	61,978.99	775	79.97	156.9	55
Cascade	504,767.92	6,659	75.80	181.4	5
Chouteau	192,964.87	1,686	114.45	171.8	36
Custer	139,994.14	1,800	77.77	179.7	6
Daniels	106,978.41	1,399	76.46	172.5	34
Dawson	142,759.35	2,047	69.74	174.4	24
Deer Lodge	117,380.81	1,541	76.17	192	2
Fallon	81,042.18	1,026	78.98	168	50
Fergus	284,537.94	3,536	80.47	175.3	16
Flathead	208,601.37	3,534	59.02	177.9	8
Gallatin	235,530.01	2,881	81.75	177.7	9
Garfield	84,283.75	846	99.62	162.6	53
Glacier	70,507.27	907	77.73	174.3	26
Golden Valley	53,631.42	502	106.83	175	21
Granite	43,555.78	486	89.62	170.3	45
Hill	150,607.87	2,272	66.29	176	13
Jefferson	68,853.16	686	100.37	175.6	14
Judith Basin	123,734.28	1,087	113.83	173	32
Lake	110,852.99	1,706	64.98	174	29
Lewis and Clark	245,283.73	2,319	105.77	184	3
Liberty	49,188.10	451	109.06	169.4	47
Lincoln	106,359.19	1,362	78.09	174.4	24
McCone	80,728.86	913	88.42	160	54
Madison	86,475.95	987	87.61	171.3	40
Meagher	41,880.55	387	108.21	170.9	43
Mineral	46,323.07	305	151.88	174	29
Missoula	240,144.10	3,154	76.14	182	4
Musselshell	114,256.17	1,591	71.81	168.6	49
Park	157,301.02	1,827	86.09	175.6	14
Petroleum	59,468.94	444	133.94	175.3	16
Phillips	129,038.66	1,752	73.65	167	51
Pondera	95,728.03	1,343	71.28	171.4	39
Powder River	61,249.81	679	90.20	154.7	56
Powell	89,439.60	864	103.51	178.5	7
Prairie	81,757.29	895	91.35	171.2	41
Ravalli	117,026.66	1,961	59.68	173.9	31
Richland	166,772.08	2,283	73.05	170.2	46
Roosevelt	140,803.79	2,159	65.21	175.3	16
Rosebud	115,241.39	1,334	86.39	168.8	48
Sanders	98,328.06	917	107.22	175.3	16
Sheridan	187,867.11	2,498	75.20	174.3	26
Silver Bow	569,306.65	6,815	83.54	195.5	1
Stillwater	111,637.48	1,474	75.78	174.9	22
Sweet Grass	68,409.39	769	88.96	172.6	33
Teton	120,144.20	1,268	94.75	171.8	36
Toole	108,933.21	1,168	93.26	171.5	38
Treasure	29,790.29	318	93.68	171.2	41
Valley	208,800.54	2,547	81.98	172.3	35
Wheatland	70,270.82	843	83.36	174.9	22
Wibaux	48,177.78	647	74.46	170.5	44
Yellowstone	360,115.94	5,820	61.87	177.7	9
Total	\$7,553,832.09	95,083	\$79.44	176.46	



SCHOOL BAND—CULBERTSON

THE CHILDREN

ENROLLMENT

The enrollment in Montana schools in 1927-28 is almost exactly what it was in 1925-26, the total enrollment the former year being 117,990 and in 1927-28 it was 117,972. These figures cover only original enrollments and eliminate all duplications from children changing schools.

Table No. 14—Classification of Schools

	1925-26	1927-28
One-room schools	2479	2425
Two-room schools	121	136
Village schools in third class districts	150 with 113 H.S.	145 with 120 H.S.
City schools in first and second class districts	167 with 82 H.S.	153 with 82 H.S.

There has been a slight increase in the number of two-room schools in the state and a decrease in the number of one-room schools. While schools are still maintained for very small numbers of children, there is a tendency on the part of many parents to take their children to larger schools where better educational opportunities can be offered. There are still a large number of schools being maintained for very few children.

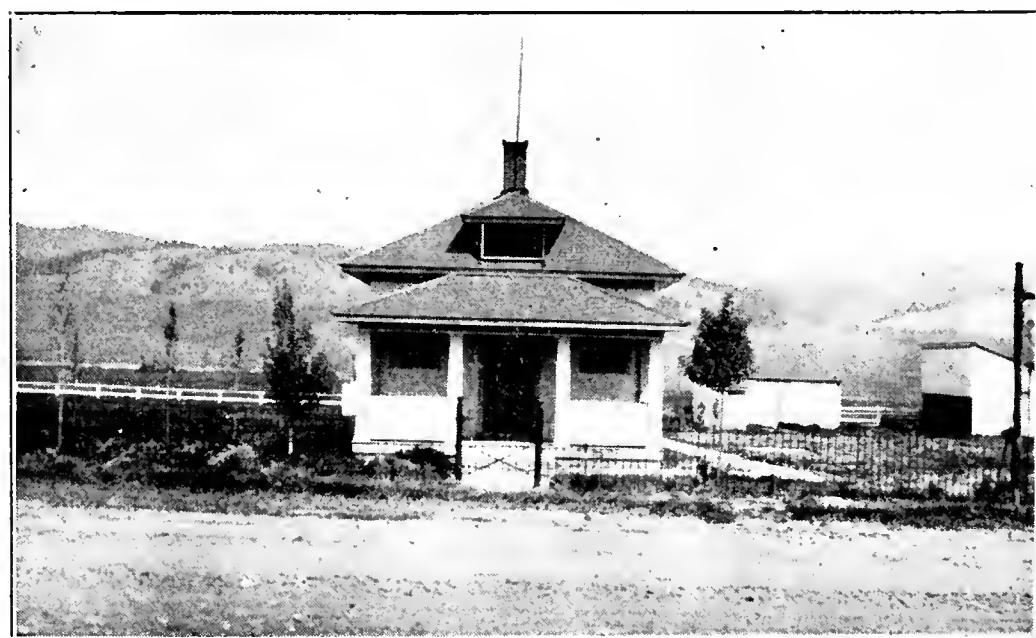


FEELEY SCHOOL—SILVER BOW COUNTY

Table No. 15—Classification of Schools According to Enrollment, 1927-28

No. of Children Enrolled	Elementary Schools		Villages of Third Class Districts		Cities of First and Second Class Districts	
	One-Teacher	Two-Teacher	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School
1.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	129	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 to 10.....	812	.....	3	8	1	.....
11 to 20.....	1,060	12	1	14	4	2
21 to 40.....	272	65	15	48	1	1
More than 40.....	5	59	126	48	147	79
Total	2,425	136	145	120	153	82

Five schools were maintained in 1927-28 for one child each, these schools being located in Beaverhead, Lewis and Clark, Madison and Powell counties. There were 27 schools maintained for two children each, 52 for three children each, 63 for four children each, and 129 for five children each, or a total of 276 schools maintained for five children each or fewer. Fergus and Garfield counties have the largest numbers of such schools. This is one of the reasons for high per capita cost of education in Montana. These children are isolated, their needs are not to be ignored and the school trustees who have authority to decide the question see fit to maintain school for them. Table No. 16 shows in what counties these very small schools are located.



Same school shown on page 39. Note fence, walks, trees, barn and sheds.

Table No. 16—Number of One-Teacher Schools With Enrollment of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Pupils,
1927-28

County	NUMBER ENROLLED				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Beaverhead	1	1	4	1	3
Big Horn	1
Blaine	1	.....	4
Broadwater	1	1	2
Carbon	1	1	1
Carter	1	1	1	2
Cascade	1	2	.....	5
Chouteau	1	2	5	5
Custer	1	2	4	3
Daniels
Dawson	2	4	5
Deer Lodge	2
Fallon	2
Fergus	6	4	8
Flathead	1
Gallatin	1
Garfield	2	1	5	6
Glacier
Golden Valley	1	2	.....
Granite	1	1	1	.....
Hill	2	1	5
Jefferson	3	1	.....	.....
Judith Basin	1	.....	2	1
Lake	1
Lewis and Clark.....	1	1	3	2	.....
Liberty	1	.....	.....	2
Lincoln	1	1
McCone	2
Madison	2	2	2	1	3
Meagher	1	1	3	1
Mineral
Missoula
Musselshell	1	4	.....	7
Park	1	4	1	6
Petroleum	2	1	7
Phillips	3	4
Pondera
Powder River	4	2
Powell	1	1	.....	1	1
Prairie	1	.....	2
Ravalli	1
Richland	3	2
Roosevelt	1
Rosebud	2	1	3
Sanders	1	1
Sheridan	1	.....	1
Silver Bow	1
Stillwater	1	.....	2
Sweet Grass	2	2	1	3
Teton	1	.....
Toole	2	.....	.....	7
Treasure	2	1
Valley	2	.....	1	4
Wheatland	1	.....	1	2
Wibaux	1	3	1
Yellowstone	3
Total	5	27	52	63	129

Table No. 18—Enrollment by Grades. 1927-28

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent of Total
Kindergarten	336	321	657	.6
First	7,803	6,928	14,731	12.5
Second	6,381	5,666	12,047	10.2
Third	6,112	5,604	11,716	9.9
Fourth	6,409	6,031	12,440	10.5
Fifth	5,997	5,592	11,589	9.8
Sixth	5,721	5,551	11,272	9.6
Seventh	5,283	5,282	10,565	9.0
Eighth	5,243	5,328	10,571	9.0
First Year H. S.	3,679	4,213	7,892	6.7
Second Year H. S.	2,620	3,199	5,819	4.9
Third Year H. S.	2,010	2,509	4,519	3.8
Fourth Year H. S.	1,697	2,120	3,817	3.2
Special	165	172	337	.3
Total	59,456	58,516	117,972	100.0

The total enrollment by grades as shown in Table No. 17 is 982 more than the total enrollment as reported in 1926. The increase is found in the enrollments in kindergarten and all grades except the first, second, and third where there is a slight decline in total enrollment. The number of special students in high school has almost doubled in the past two years while there has been an increase of from 300 to 500 in the upper grades and each year of high school.

PROGRESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

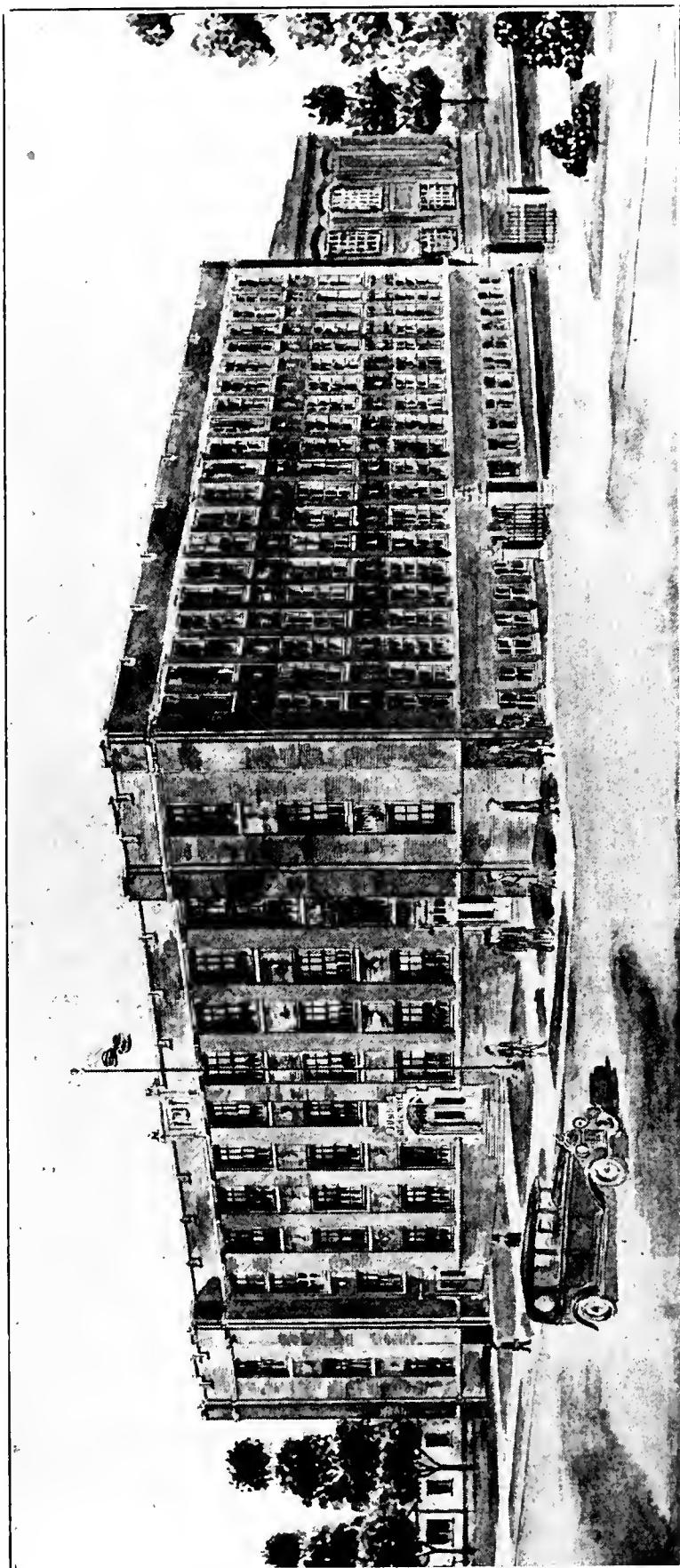
One of the really significant movements in Montana during the last ten years, and yet a movement which attracts little attention, is the constant and decided decrease in the number of over-age children in school. While that number is still entirely too high, its gradual reduction is encouraging.

By over-age children is meant children over seven years of age in the first grade, over eight in the second, over nine in the third, and so on. In 1918 the percentage of over-age children was 24.7 in only 35 counties reporting; it was 26.8 in 1920 in all but one city and one county; in 1922, 22.9%; in 1924, 21.2%; in 1926, 19.3%; and in 1928, 17.5%.

There are still 11,908 boys and 8,550 girls who are over-age, the largest number being in the seventh grade. By consulting the age-grade table, Table No. 17, the alarming number of both boys and girls will be seen who are twelve years of age and over and in only the second, third, or fourth grades. Many of these children will probably drop out of school as soon as the compulsory attendance law will permit. Their chance of success as adults is not very great as they are not likely to be able to read with ease or to do much more writing than their names. As terms of school are being lengthened by the state equalization fund and by better economic conditions, over-ageness should disappear rapidly.

Table No. 17—Age-Grade Distribution of Montana Public School Pupils, Survey, 1927-28

Age	Kinder-garten		First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth		Seventh		Eighth		1st Yr. H. S.		2d Yr. H. S.		3rd Yr. H. S.		4th Yr. H. S.		Graduates Spec., etc.		TOTALS		Grand Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
4	2	3																										2	3	5		
5	309	306	522	507	1	6																						832	819	1651		
6	23	11	5131	4889	705	751	35	44		2																		5894	5697	11591		
7	1	1	1519	1144	3323	3254	708	899	36	61	2	6	1														2	5592	5365	10957		
8	1		412	270	1539	1178	2600	2695	748	987	57	64	3	5												4	1	5364	5200	10564		
9			110	72	522	317	1626	1286	2648	2857	811	939	74	81	1	4										3	2	5795	5558	11353		
10			52	21	180	104	693	419	1653	1323	2197	2400	798	1009	72	89	1	3	1							5	2	5652	5370	11022		
11			30	9	64	28	252	163	720	486	1590	1281	2026	2147	655	931	83	137	8	14	1					11	6	5340	5202	10542		
12			10	3	28	12	109	50	334	184	794	566	1407	1297	1720	1894	703	904	63	76	3	2	1			11	7	5174	5000	10174		
13			11	5	15	5	50	25	149	79	369	220	769	623	1392	1305	1691	1884	482	651	66	71	4	6		22	19	5020	4894	9914		
14			2	3	9	7	20	12	74	31	163	78	400	260	813	664	1386	1318	1214	1509	357	518	47	54	5	8	14	9	4504	4471	8976	
15			2	3	3	2	12	9	31	13	74	25	178	97	442	274	901	728	1069	1117	900	1110	265	460	42	58	14	9	3933	3906	7838	
16			2	1			6	2	12	6	23	8	48	23	143	94	355	268	540	587	713	908	618	973	230	372	11	8	2701	3240	5941	
17					1	1	1		2	2	3	3	12	9	33	21	91	75	235	187	359	420	573	608	540	816	14	16	1864	2158	4022	
18																										36	1073	1084	2157			
19																										14	18	461	374	836		
20																										17	30	238	163	401		
Over 20																										4	4	12	9	17	13	30
Totals	336	321	7803	6928	6381	5666	6112	5604	6409	6031	5997	6692	5721	5551	5283	5282	5243	5328	3679	4213	2620	3199	2010	2509	1697	2120	166	172	69466	68516	117972	



NEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL—ANACONDA

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NEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL—ANACONDA

Table No. 19—Children Older Than Normal Age for Grade

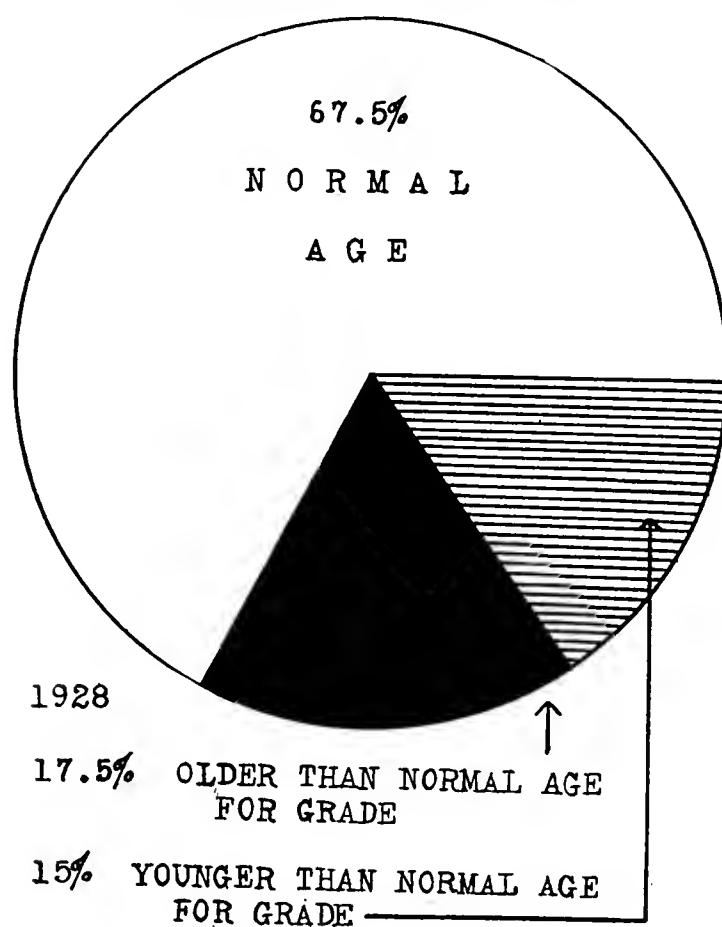
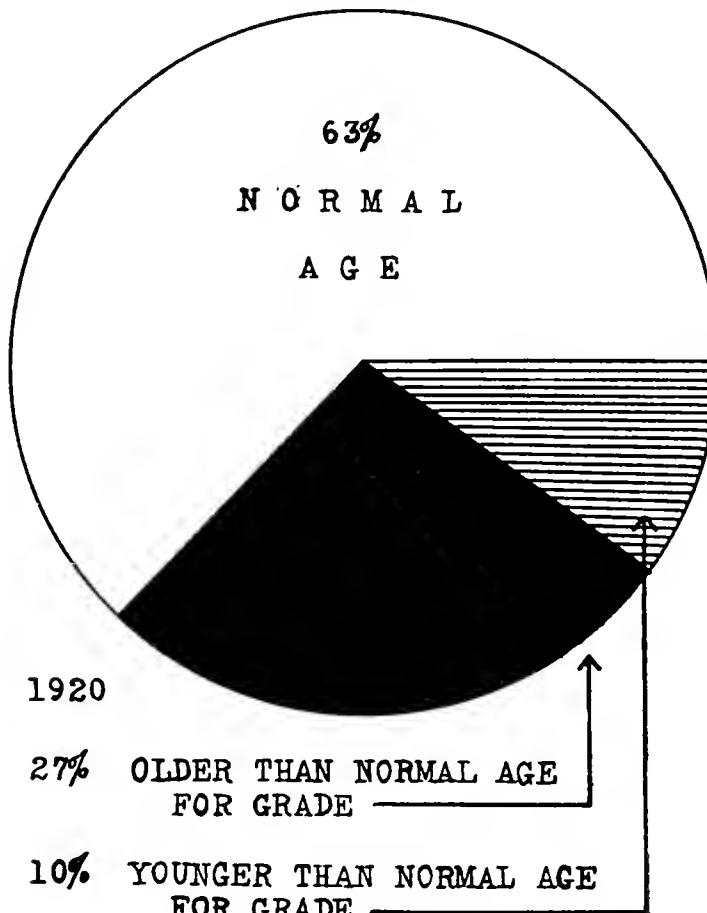
Grades	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	631	8.1	388	5.6	1,019	6.9
2	813	12.7	477	8.4	1,290	10.6
3	1,143	18.7	680	12.1	1,823	15.5
4	1,324	20.7	801	13.3	2,125	17.0
5	1,430	23.8	902	16.1	2,332	20.1
6	1,412	24.5	1,012	18.2	2,424	21.5
7	1,443	27.3	1,059	20.0	2,502	23.6
8	1,379	26.3	1,082	20.3	2,461	23.3
1st Yr. H. S.	852	23.1	846	20.0	1,698	21.5
2nd Yr. H. S.	580	22.1	586	18.3	1,166	20.0
3rd Yr. H. S.	501	24.9	407	16.2	908	20.1
4th Yr. H. S.	400	23.5	310	14.6	710	18.5
Total	11,908	20.2	8,550	14.7	20,458	17.5

Table No. 20 shows 17,306 children younger than normal age for their grade. These children are usually to be found in city schools where early entrance is often permitted and where long terms, better prepared teachers, and regular attendance make rapid progress possible.

Table No. 20—Children Younger Than Normal Age for Grade

Grades	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	522	6.7	507	7.3	1,029	7.0
2	706	11.0	757	13.3	1,463	12.1
3	743	12.2	943	16.8	1,686	14.4
4	784	12.2	1,050	17.6	1,834	14.7
5	870	14.5	1,009	18.0	1,879	16.2
6	876	15.3	1,095	19.7	1,971	17.5
7	728	13.8	1,024	19.4	1,752	16.6
8	787	15.0	1,044	19.6	1,831	17.3
1st Yr. H. S.	544	14.8	741	17.6	1,285	16.3
2nd Yr. H. S.	427	16.3	595	18.6	1,022	17.5
3rd Yr. H. S.	318	15.8	521	20.8	839	18.5
4th Yr. H. S.	277	16.3	438	20.7	715	18.7
Total	7,582	12.8	9,724	16.8	17,306	14.8

Figure No. 7



HEALTH WORK

The general recognition of the importance of health work mentioned in previous reports is continuing. Better economic conditions make possible a larger number of health officers, county nurses, and school nurses. Much corrective work is being done among children and constant vigilance in many communities has served no doubt to prevent serious spread of contagious diseases. The opposition to this type of work experienced a few years ago is fast disappearing. One no longer needs to point out the relation of good health and consequent greater regularity of attendance to better thinking and more effective school work.

KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION

One of the very lamentable results of economies following the war was the discontinuance of kindergartens which were rapidly becoming established in the state, not only in the larger towns and cities but also in a number of smaller towns. At the present time there is a slight movement to reinstate the kindergarten as an integral part of the public school system. For several years there have been but four school systems, Great Falls, Deer Lodge, Dillon, and East Helena maintaining public kindergartens, but during 1928-29 this number is increased to six, Lewistown and Jordan being added this year.

As economic conditions improve doubtless there will soon be other schools starting the work. Its vital importance in the training of children is being more and more clearly recognized as parents and school authorities come to realize that the sources of many adult characteristics may be traced to the period of infancy and early childhood. Formative influences produce effects during these early years which can never be more than modified by later training. While the kindergarten is primarily concerned with dealing with fundamental habits and attitudes, such as the development of sympathy and cooperation and the elimination of selfishness, fear, and superstition, at the same time one must not overlook the fact that the kindergarten also is a splendid introduction to the regular school work of the primary grades. Its spirit, method, and discipline all prepare the child for much fuller participation at once upon entering the first grade. He will have learned in the kindergarten fundamental number concepts in his handling of materials, his powers of observation and initiative will have been stimulated, he will have memorized songs and poems and dramatized stories, he will have secured manual skill, he will know right from wrong more clearly, and will have learned the value of fair play. These and many other aims of the kindergarten give the child who has been fortunate to attend it a great advantage when starting work in the primary school.



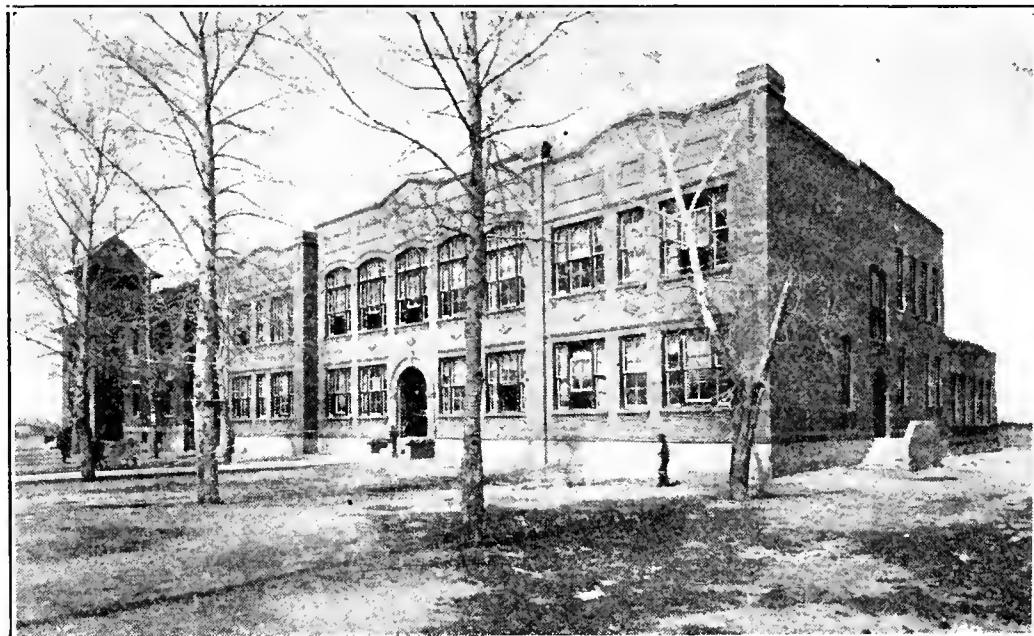
REAR VIEW OF CUSTER COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL—MILES CITY

LENGTH OF TERM

Table No. 21, Length of Term, when compared with a similar table on page 45 of the report of this office for 1926, shows improvement in length of the school year for many children. In the school year 1925-26 only 25,731 children enjoyed terms of school of over 180 days while in 1927-28 there were 34,830 children in schools with such terms. In the former year there were 80 children enrolled in schools in session 40 days or less, while in 1927-28 the number enrolled in such schools was 50. The number reported as unable to reach any school is 337.

Table No. 21—Length of Term, 1927-28

	No. of Schools	Per Cent	Pupil Enrollment	Per Cent
In session 20 days or less.....	3	.10	7	.006
In session 21 to 40 days.....	7	.23	43	.036
In session 41 to 60 days.....	15	.50	107	.091
In session 61 to 80 days.....	35	1.15	202	.171
In session 81 to 100 days.....	31	1.01	229	.194
In session 101 to 120 days.....	62	2.02	524	.444
In session 121 to 140 days.....	140	4.57	1,297	1.100
In session 141 to 160 days.....	364	11.89	3,824	3.241
In session 161 to 180 days.....	2,252	73.57	76,909	65.193
In session over 180 days.....	152	4.96	34,830	29.524
 Total Schools in Session.....	 3,061	 100.00	 117,972	 100.00
Schools Unopened	292			
Number of children unable to reach any school	337			



CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL—TWIN BRIDGES

District covers two hundred fifty square miles. See opposite page.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Such information regarding Montana high schools as is to be found in the Educational Directory published annually by the Department of Public Instruction is not repeated in this report. The enrollment in each school, names and salaries of administrators, lists of accredited schools, and standards for accrediting are given in the directory.

High School Enrollment

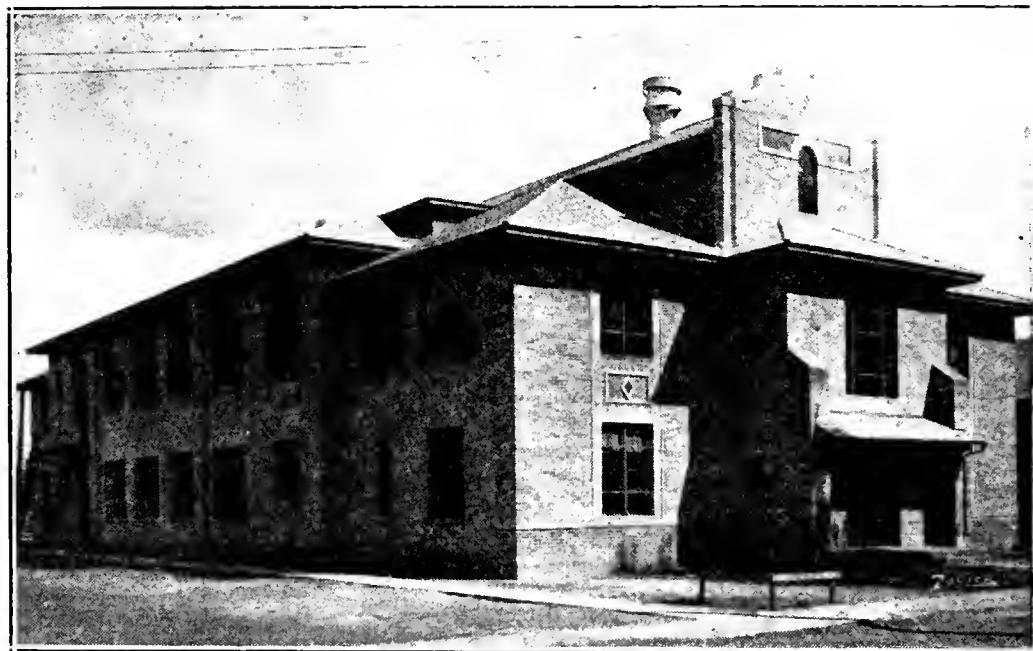
Table No. 22—High School Enrollment by Grades

	1926-27			1927-28		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ninth Grade	3,623	4,081	7,704	3,679	4,213	7,892
Tenth Grade	2,478	3,089	5,567	2,620	3,199	5,819
Eleventh Grade	1,985	2,446	4,431	2,010	2,509	4,519
Twelfth Grade	1,643	1,959	3,502	1,697	2,120	3,817
Post Graduates and Specials...	35	110	145	72	113	185
Total	9,664	11,685	21,349	10,078	12,154	22,232

It is evident from the comparison shown in Table No. 22 that Montana's high-school enrollment is still increasing and it will doubtless continue to increase. This situation may as well be reckoned with in the study of the question of school support. From an enrollment of 12,576 in 1918 the high-school enrollment has crept up approximately a thousand a year until a total of 22,232 was reached in 1927-28. While in the elementary school the number of boys enrolled is in excess of the number of girls, in high school the total number of girls in the state is more than 2,000 in excess of the number of boys.



Transportation at Twin Bridges—Longest route 13 miles.



WHITEHALL HIGH SCHOOL—ERECTED IN 1927



Whitehall Farm Shop Class Constructing Concrete Sidewalk Between Shop
and School Building

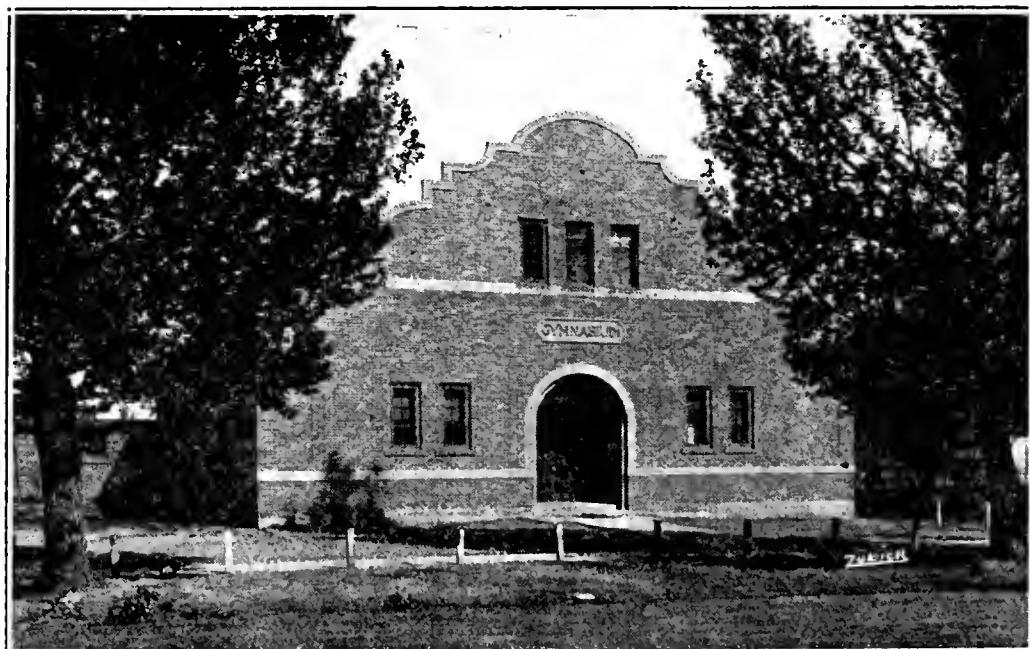
Table No. 23 furnishes figures for the enrollment by counties the last two years in kindergarten, elementary, and high school. In a few counties decreases will be found, but most counties show a most satisfactory increase in high-school enrollment. The elementary-school enrollment is but a slight increase over the previous year.

A study of the percentages in the last three columns of the above mentioned table reveals the fact that some counties are carrying on into their high schools a far larger percentage of eighth-grade pupils than are other counties. The highest percentage is to be found in Deer Lodge County where the high-school enrollment is 41% of the elementary-school enrollment. Mineral County ranks second with 37%, Custer third with 34%, Madison fourth with 33%, and Lewis and Clark fifth with 32%.

Again, the lower rankings are to be found in counties where short terms have been more frequent. This situation should be greatly altered in a few years by reason of lengthened school terms made possible by the State Equalization Fund. Lengthened terms insure larger numbers of students completing the eighth grade.

Other factors which have greatly assisted the high-school enrollment in certain counties have been the provision of transportation, the condition of roads, the accessibility of high schools, the provision of dormitories, and the economic condition of the people.

The drawing and holding power of a high school is only one factor bearing upon its efficiency. While it is possible for many of the larger schools to offer more extensive programs, to secure more highly trained teachers, and to provide better buildings and equipment, the fact remains that where care is exercised in the planning of courses and the securing of teachers, under efficient supervision the smaller schools may and often do provide excellent quality of high school work.



PUBLIC SCHOOL GYMNASIUM—WHITEHALL

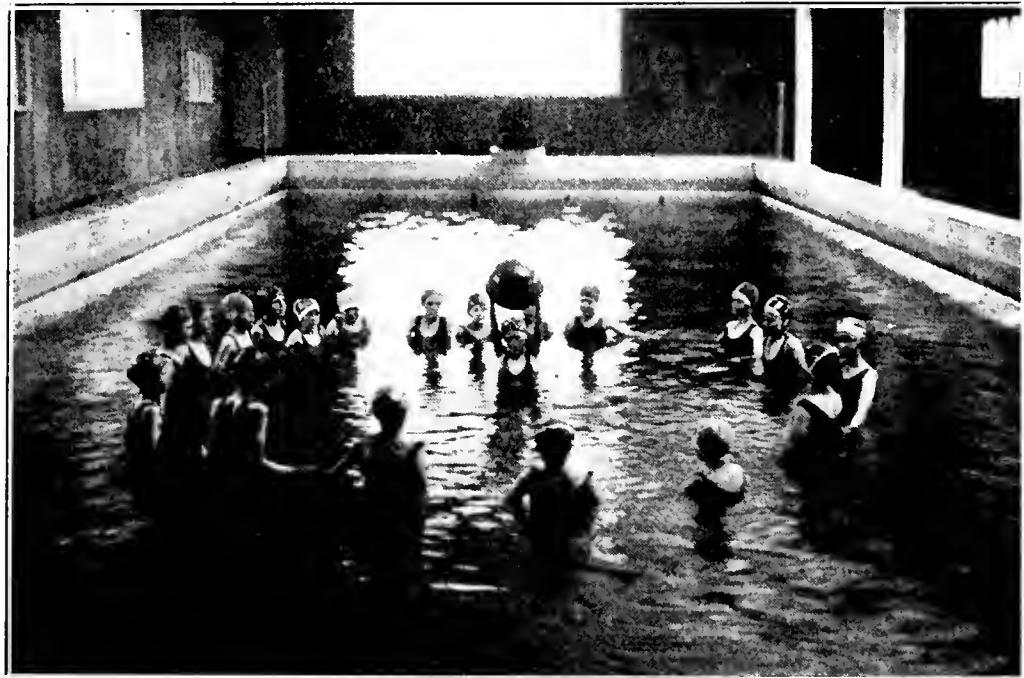
TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

Table No. 23—Kindergarten, Elementary, and High-School Enrollment by Counties for Years 1926-27 and 1927-28

County	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Kindergarten		Elementary		High School		Percentage High School Enroll- ment is of Elementary Enrollment		
		1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	Rank
Beaverhead	5,061	39	31	1,073	985	339	306	32	31	6
Big Horn	9,569			1,420	1,546	193	223	14	14	51
Blaine	6,960			1,649	1,594	217	242	18	15	47
Broadwater	2,637			426	473	96	91	23	19	34
Carbon	14,032			3,133	3,015	698	655	22	22	27
Carter	3,432			755	775	95	82	13	10	54
Cascade	39,384	495	531	6,535	6,659	1,522	1,683	23	25	20
Chouteau	7,348			1,733	1,686	317	329	18	19	34
Custer	11,224			1,761	1,800	538	617	31	34	3
Daniels	6,536			1,453	1,399	168	187	12	13	52
Dawson	8,895			2,055	2,047	351	356	17	15	47
Deer Lodge	19,642			1,583	1,541	562	629	36	41	1
Fallon	4,507			1,068	1,026	173	197	16	19	34
Fergus	17,975			3,518	3,536	928	995	26	28	12
Flathead	18,533			3,636	3,534	912	929	25	26	17
Gallatin	17,849			2,884	2,881	819	906	28	31	6
Garfield	4,368			918	846	123	114	13	13	52
Glacier	5,843			853	907	148	148	17	16	44
Golden Valley	2,665			508	502	90	108	18	21	80
Granite	3,278			455	486	117	109	26	22	27
Hill	12,677			2,182	2,272	540	570	25	25	20
Jefferson	4,569			694	686	188	149	27	22	27
Judith Basin	4,342			1,103	1,087	265	282	24	26	17
Lake	9,810			1,718	1,706	387	392	23	23	24
Lewis & Clark	18,384	28	24	2,276	2,319	735	742	32	32	5
Liberty	1,571			444	451	88	87	20	19	34
Lincoln	8,263			1,379	1,362	286	327	21	24	22
McCone	4,686			956	913	68	68	7	7	55
Madison	6,058			1,021	987	324	329	32	33	4
Meagher	2,209			400	387	60	66	15	17	40
Mineral	2,013			324	305	109	114	34	37	2
Missoula	18,919			3,016	3,154	935	942	31	30	9
Musselshell	7,286			1,671	1,591	402	417	24	27	15
Park	11,002			1,791	1,827	482	480	27	26	17
Petroleum	2,176			456	444	69	85	15	19	34
Phillips	7,476			1,726	1,752	271	269	16	15	47
Pondera	6,108			1,215	1,343	220	270	18	20	31
Powder River	3,058			688	679	41	49	6	7	55
Powell	5,734	39	49	818	864	234	252	29	29	11
Prairie	4,045			863	895	142	143	16	16	44
Ravalli	9,061			1,961	1,961	543	583	28	30	9
Richland	9,674			2,311	2,283	360	385	16	17	40
Roosevelt	11,513			2,151	2,159	413	430	19	20	31
Rosedale	7,276			1,304	1,334	294	306	23	23	24
Sanders	4,731	30	22	901	917	279	287	31	31	6
Sheridan	10,418			2,443	2,498	390	393	16	16	44
Silver Bow	64,808			6,920	6,815	1,866	1,855	27	27	15
Stillwater	6,761			1,421	1,474	229	252	16	17	40
Sweet Grass	4,176			774	769	204	186	26	24	22
Teton	5,978			1,211	1,268	260	259	21	20	31
Toole	4,908			1,145	1,168	186	207	16	18	39
Treasure	1,600	17		338	318	80	88	24	28	12
Valley	13,802			2,503	2,547	326	394	13	15	47
Wheatland	4,184			792	843	232	234	29	28	12
Wibaux	2,339			660	647	114	110	17	17	40
Yellowstone	35,259			5,939	5,820	1,321	1,324	22	23	24
Total	546,078	648	657	94,931	95,083	21,349	22,232	22.5	23.4	

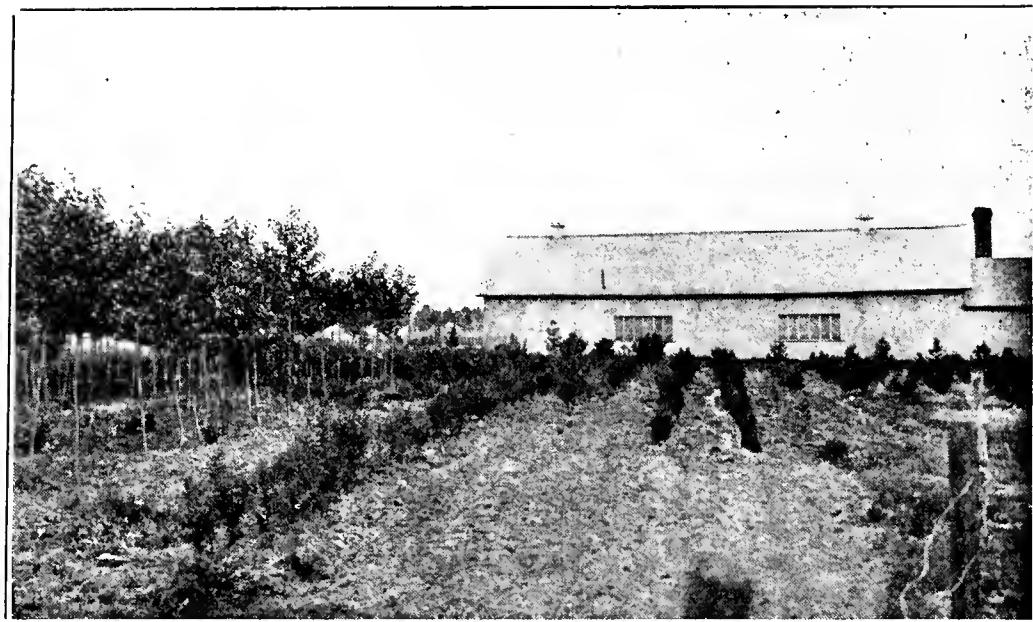
Attendance

Table No. 24 furnishes some very significant facts regarding high-school attendance. A similar table in the 1926 biennial report of this office furnishes figures relative to attendance which give an interesting history of high-school attendance over a four-year period. Again Deer Lodge County holds the banner for the highest average number of days of attendance by each high-school pupil enrolled, 187 days; Missoula County stands second with 179 days; Broadwater third with 176 days; and Lincoln fourth with 170 days. In a few counties epidemics have made serious inroads upon attendance in recent years, but on the whole the attendance figures are fairly constant in many counties. Regularity of attendance and punctuality have a distinct bearing upon the results which the high school may accomplish for its students, since the school can influence the pupil only when it is given the opportunity by reason of his presence.



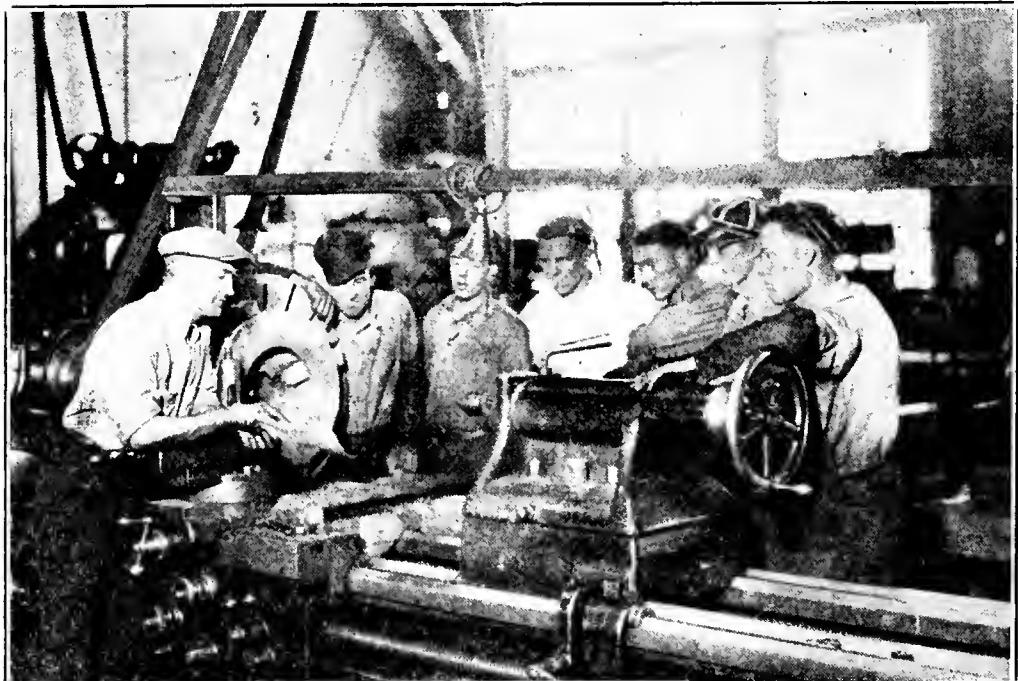
SWIMMING CLASS—DEER LODGE

District No. 1 regularly employs a man for full time and a woman for half time during three months of the summer to direct recreational activities including swimming, tennis, baseball and scouting activities. See following page.



SCHOOL NURSERY—DEER LODGE

Several hundred trees and shrubs are being developed for later use on school grounds



CLASS IN PART-TIME SCHOOL—DEER LODGE

Apprentices from C. M. and St. P. R. R. shops receive full wages and attend school Saturday forenoon.

Table No. 24—High-School Graduates and Attendance by Counties,
1926-27 and 1927-28

County	Number of High School Graduates		Average Daily High School Attendance		Average Number of days of Attendance by Each H. S. Pupil Enrolled	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
Beaverhead	49	43	244	250	126	144
Big Horn	39	34	173	191	162	154
Blaine	34	34	193	207	157	151
Broadwater	20	19	89	91	166	176
Carbon	122	127	619	581	155	155
Carter	8	17	82	71	156	156
Cascade	203	249	1,331	1,472	160	159
Chouteau	61	60	275	293	154	157
Custer	84	122	454	547	151	159
Daniels	15	23	144	160	152	150
Dawson	53	47	318	320	161	159
Deer Lodge	87	76	530	606	183	187
Fallon	19	30	154	171	155	152
Fergus	137	140	791	835	149	147
Flathead	133	143	809	835	159	161
Gallatin	117	170	723	795	157	154
Garfield	20	14	109	95	154	145
Glacier	18	21	125	122	149	146
Golden Valley	15	18	76	98	151	160
Granite	19	20	101	101	153	163
Hill	77	100	484	509	165	160
Jefferson	41	32	168	133	159	159
Judith Basin	39	47	230	249	151	153
Lake	39	41	331	348	150	156
Lewis and Clark	130	114	661	625	170	157
Liberty	15	15	80	74	156	149
Lincoln	44	42	262	314	162	170
McCone	9	15	65	57	165	143
Madison	25	59	271	281	149	151
Meagher	7	11	49	50	145	133
Mineral	10	21	92	102	149	158
Missoula	190	159	867	912	168	179
Musselshell	52	68	354	362	157	155
Park	89	69	435	431	169	168
Petroleum	10	12	59	69	150	144
Phillips	49	35	239	224	156	147
Pondera	24	49	194	239	154	151
Powder River	7	10	36	39	150	139
Powell	40	40	204	226	166	165
Prairie	20	30	125	135	154	166
Ravalli	94	102	484	513	155	152
Richland	48	55	301	338	147	154
Roosevelt	62	77	349	276	149	153
Rosebud	44	36	261	270	155	153
Sanders	52	48	238	242	154	150
Sheridan	63	56	357	357	162	160
Silver Bow	230	219	1,219	1,462	128	154
Stillwater	35	54	200	227	153	159
Sweet Grass	26	29	177	172	156	166
Teton	33	46	212	221	143	149
Toole	27	35	153	170	143	143
Treasure	14	22	73	79	158	153
Valley	46	58	287	356	156	160
Wheatland	29	40	199	198	152	149
Wibaux	21	13	97	94	150	151
Yellowstone	184	199	1,073	1,143	146	155
Total	3,178	3,465	18,226	19,438	154	157

Table No. 25 discloses a continuing tendency toward building four-year high schools and the gradual abandonment of the policy of maintaining one, two, or three-year high schools. The number of four-year high schools has increased during the biennium from 153 to 160.

Table No. 25—Number and Types of Accredited High Schools with Enrollment Over a Nine-Year Period

School Year	Number of High Schools					High School Enrollment	
	One-Year	Two-Year	Three-Year	Four-Year	Total	Total	Ave. Per School
1919-1920	38	41	19	103	201	14,517	72.5
1920-1921	19	51	26	116	212	16,436	77.5
1921-1922	15	41	31	128	215	19,173	89.2
1922-1923	6	42	33	134	215	20,383	94.8
1923-1924	1	40	21	142	204	19,762	96.9
1924-1925	7	26	8	154	195	20,463	104.9
1925-1926	4	23	10	155	192	20,941	109.1
1926-1927	3	19	16	153	191	21,349	111.7
1927-1928	3	18	15	160	196	22,232	113.4

County High Schools

For the past eight years the number of county high schools in the state has remained at nineteen, Carter County high school being the nineteenth created in 1920. During the summer of 1928 Garfield County established the twentieth county high school, its location being at Jordan.

Attention is here called to a discussion of the problem of county high-school support to be found on page 19 of this report in the chapter on School Finance.

High-School Normal-Training Departments

Sixteen high schools in Montana are offering the high-school normal-training course which qualifies high-school students to receive teachers' certificates at the time of graduation. The law authorizing these departments was passed in 1917 at the time of the critical teacher shortage and by creating a larger supply of teachers for rural schools has in its effect been of inestimable value to rural communities.

The high-school normal-training work was never designed to be more than a stepping stone in professional preparation of teachers; it has served this purpose admirably. Young teachers equipped with two-year teachers' certificates are enabled to fill positions paying salaries too low to secure thoroughly trained candidates, and in this way they manage to finance their further training.

The number of high schools maintaining this work is slowly decreasing. The acute teacher shortage is over. Difficulty in securing fully trained teachers in rural schools has disappeared in most of the counties of the state, and there has been a corresponding lowering in the demand for normal training in high schools. The number of these departments has fallen from 23 in 1920-1921 to 16 in 1928-1929, and only 10 of these are planning to continue the work after this year. In view of the present

tendency it seems a matter of only a few years until the demand for these departments will have disappeared except in two or three of the largest schools.

Table No. 26—History of Normal-Training Departments by Years

Year	Number of High Schools	Number of Students	Number of Graduates	Amount of Reimbursement
1917-18	7	57	...	\$ 5,168.63
1918-19	12	147	33	7,727.80
1919-20	20	245	66	13,556.85
1920-21	23	337	94	20,400.58
1921-22	21	430	120	21,256.25
1922-23	16	411	133	15,674.46
1923-24	17	368	139	16,696.25
1924-25	18	329	114	15,397.51
1925-26	20	348	128	18,953.84
1926-27	20	324	170	18,870.00
1927-28	18	265	119	16,975.83
1928-29	16*	....	....	.....

* Of the sixteen high-school normal-training departments functioning in 1928-29, only ten plan to continue after this year.

Table No. 27—Apportionment for Normal Training

School	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Belt	\$ 950.00	\$ 962.50	\$ 975.00	\$ 975.00
Big Sandy	762.75	956.24	825.00	900.00
Boulder (Jefferson Co.)	743.76	787.50	900.00	.....
Bozeman (Gallatin Co.)	900.00	.....	.....	.....
Butte	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Chouteau (Teton Co.)	450.00	900.00	850.00	875.00
Conrad	900.00	925.00	925.00	870.83
Eureka (Lincoln Co.)	1,461.00	1,462.50	900.00	900.00
Forsyth .....	.....	787.50	950.00	900.00
Glasgow	450.00	900.00	927.50	975.00
Hardin .....	.....	720.00	925.00	.....
Jordan .....	.....	800.00	800.00	825.00
Kalispell (Flathead Co.)	850.00	1,483.32	1,467.50	1,482.50
Lewistown (Fergus Co.)	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Livingston (Park Co.)	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miles City (Custer Co.)	975.00	950.00	975.00	1,050.00
Shelby	850.00	850.00	700.00	450.00
Stanford	875.00	789.28	900.00	922.50
Thompson Falls	450.00	900.00	900.00	1,000.00
Wibaux (Wibaux Co.)	900.00	900.00	950.00	850.00
Wolf Point	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Totals	\$15,397.51	\$18,953.84	\$18,870.00	\$16,975.83

Vocational Education

A study of the figures in the following tables reveals the fact that the state is doing comparatively little when compared with the federal government in furnishing funds for the reimbursement of schools offering vocational courses under the Smith-Hughes Act. It should be added that federal funds in amounts too large for Montana to disregard have been reverting for several years by reason of the fact that the state appropriations have been exceedingly low and local communities have been unable to provide the required funds for matching the federal funds.

Vocational courses are widely recognized as providing that type of training needed by many boys and girls who must forego a college course and are obliged to make early preparation for earning a livelihood. Once the high-school course was almost wholly college preparatory, but that day is past. The reasons are abundant for the encouragement of well-planned and strictly managed vocational courses.

In 1917 Congress passed what is known as the Smith-Hughes Vocational Act, an act to assist the various states in the promotion of vocational education in agriculture, home economics, and trades. The act provided that each state to participate in the financial provisions must pass a similar state act. Montana was one of the first states to take advantage of the federal assistance which the bill provided. The intention of the framers of the act was that each state would appropriate a sum equal to that allotted by the federal government to a particular state. The Montana legislature at each of its biennial sessions since 1917 has made an appropriation which has enabled the State Board of Education through its appointed officials to establish a definite and far reaching program along vocational lines. The state appropriation for the present year is \$14,400.00, the federal allotment is \$41,995.28. In other words, for every dollar appropriated by the state, the federal government contributes almost three dollars.

The need for practical education in agriculture, home economics, and trades is felt by all classes of persons in Montana. Many parents are unable to send their sons and daughters to a college or university. If they are able to obtain an education which fits them for definite service in life it must be brought within their reach.

Agriculture

Because Montana is largely an agricultural state, it follows that this phase of the work under the vocational act should receive the most emphasis. The present year twenty-five Smith-Hughes vocational schools are established in Montana. A total of 731 young men are receiving instruction in practical agriculture. They spend not less than 180 minutes a day in studying either animal husbandry, crops, soils, dairying, farm shop, poultry, and farm management. During the summer months each student is required to actually engage in farming practices under the direction of the instructor who is employed on a twelve-months' basis. Each student is required to keep an accurate record of his farming operations. Until the passage of the federal act, young men in Montana were compelled to attend the State College short course to get the same instruction that they are now receiving in their local communities. Through six-weeks' short courses and unit courses many young men and older ones are brought into the school to receive intensive instruction in such subjects as auto-mechanics, tractors, irrigation, dairying, live-stock feeding, veterinary science. The figures given below will indicate how extensively the people of the different communities where these schools are located take advantage of these opportunities.

Table No. 28—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Agricultural Smith-Hughes Schools, 1927-28

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Beaverhead Co. High School.....	44	\$ 1,129.21	\$ 246.00	\$ 1,375.21
Belt High School.....	29	1,095.31	246.00	1,341.31
Big Sandy High School.....	27	854.00	246.00	1,100.00
Browning High School.....	18	764.10	235.90	1,000.00
Carbon Co. High School.....	33	1,082.01	259.30	1,341.31
Cascade High School.....	15	240.50	59.50	300.00
Chinook High School.....	21	864.10	235.90	1,100.00
Custer Co. High School.....	56	1,076.21	265.10	1,341.31
Fergus Co. High School.....	44	850.99	259.30	1,110.29
Flathead Co. High School.....	44	1,082.01	259.30	1,341.31
Gallatin Co. High School.....	39	1,370.11	241.20	1,611.31
Harlowton High School.....	21	1,124.56	216.75	1,341.31
Manhattan High School.....	24	761.19	238.81	1,000.00
Missoula Co. High School.....	22	713.47	286.53	1,000.00
Moccasin High School.....	22	1,110.06	265.15	1,375.21
Park Co. High School.....	22	852.45	147.55	1,000.00
Polson High School.....	43	990.41	350.90	1,341.31
Powell Co. High School.....	27	990.41	350.90	1,341.31
Ryegate High School.....	68	954.00	246.00	1,200.00
Simms High School.....	24	990.41	350.90	1,341.31
Sweet Grass Co. High School.....	75	1,086.16	255.15	1,341.31
Valier High School.....	21	764.10	235.90	1,000.00
Whitehall High School.....	30	971.31	330.00	1,301.31
Wilsall High School.....	21	278.20	21.80	300.00
Totals	790	\$21,995.28	\$5,849.84	\$27,845.12

Home Economics

The fundamental purpose of the instruction in home economics is to train young women as home makers. The demands on the housekeeper have become more complex. The conditions of the home have changed to the extent that it can no longer train the girl for the new demands that will be made upon her. The home apprenticeship time is passed. Home making is now recognized as a trade which should be raised to the dignity of a profession. What a woman needs to know and to do in order to meet the responsibilities that come to her in life is the basic principle that underlies all instruction in vocational home economics. It is recognized that every phase of knowledge for the proper discharge of the duties of the home maker is capable of being organized and taught in the schools. If it is not dealt with in the school it is likely not to be dealt with in any adequate manner which fits for the profession of home making.

Departments of vocational home making are now organized in seven high schools in Montana. Last year a total of 320 young women received instruction. Twelve vocational centers in home economics for adult women were established. A total of 250 women were enrolled in courses in home making. Assistance was given thirty-five non-vocational departments in making the home-economics work of these departments more practical.

Table No. 29—Enrollment and Reimbursement in All-Day Home-Economics
Smith-Hughes Schools, 1927-28

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Beaverhead Co. High School.....	29	\$ 232.67	\$ 161.33	\$ 394.00
Belt High School.....	24	259.67	84.83	344.50
Custer Co. High School.....	32	305.00	107.50	412.50
Gallatin Co. High School.....	42	562.33	237.67	800.00
Glasgow High School.....	29	210.00	150.00	360.00
Harlowton High School.....	27	143.33	71.67	215.00
Sweet Grass Co. High School.....	36	287.00	187.00	474.00
Total	219	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00

The increase in the number of schools desiring to offer home-economics courses under the Smith-Hughes Act and the meager funds available create a serious problem. Increased appropriations are seriously needed to assist in the encouragement of this splendid type of training for girls. During the biennium the supervisor of this work has provided an excellent course of study in home economics for Montana high schools.

Table No. 30—Reimbursement in Evening Home-Economics Smith-Hughes Schools, 1927-28

Name of School	State Funds
Beaverhead Co. High School.....	\$ 36.00
Belt High School.....	36.00
Billings City Schools.....	36.00
Browning District School.....	36.00
Custer Co. High School.....	36.00
Hardin District School.....	36.00
Harlowton District School.....	36.00
Missoula Co. High School.....	36.00
Sweet Grass Co. High School.....	36.00
Valier District School.....	36.00
Whitehall District School.....	36.00
Total	\$396.00

Trade and Industrial Education

The specific purpose of trade education is to fit a person for useful employment in a particular trade or to assist him after he has entered that trade. Necessarily this kind of instruction in Montana will be confined to the industrial centers. The broad interpretation of the federal board as to what constitutes trade education permits Montana to reach classes of persons that are not otherwise reached by the educational system. For the past ten years we have been giving assistance to miners, railroad men, tractor operators, salesmen, engineers, workers in the beet industry, trained nurses, bookkeepers, foremen in the mines and factories, and special trade work to the young men in the high schools. These different lines of instruction come under what is known as unit trade schools, general industrial schools, part-time trade schools, part-time trade preparatory schools, part-time continuation schools, day schools, and evening industrial schools.

During the past year training classes have been set up in twenty industrial centers in the state for the purpose of preparing young men to enter industrial employment with advanced standing and for the improvement of those already employed. Four-hundred boys and men were served directly by this division of the vocational-education program.

The foreman-training service was requested by the management of the Northern Pacific Railway for the foremen from the general shops at Livingston. The state supervisor for trade and industrial education acted as conference leader. A similar foreman-training conference has just been completed at Miles City for the foremen from the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway general shops.

Pre-employment day trade classes in automobile mechanics were established at Bozeman and Miles City in cooperation with the county high schools. Seventy high-school boys received this training. They repaired or overhauled over 150 cars of all makes.

Evening trade-extension classes were organized at all of the large industrial centers. These classes were for employed men who received training, in every case, which was supplementary to their daily work. Mechanics receiving training came from the building trades, the railways, the mines, the smelters, and the sugar industry.

In the field of part-time education three outstanding schools were conducted. An agreement has been reached with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company and with the smelter at Great Falls whereby all apprentices are given four hours per week to attend these schools on company time. The apprentices are given instruction in the theory as well as in the practical work of their trades. This work is continuing. .

In addition to the above, part-time classes in automobile mechanics were conducted in several of the smaller communities. The young men who received this training were truck drivers, tractor operators, junior mechanics, and common laborers.

Teacher Training

The authors of the vocational act appreciated that teachers would be needed to give the kind of instruction that was contemplated under the act. Accordingly provisions were made whereby each state is to receive the sum of \$10,000. annually for the training of teachers. The Montana State College is designated as the institution to give vocational training in the preparation of teachers. During the past year more than sixty young people took these courses.

Conclusion

Briefly the major facts regarding vocational education in Montana have been given. No estimate can be placed upon a kind of training that fits directly for useful employment. For ten years a program similar to that given above has been carried out in Montana. Each year has seen a steady growth in the demand for practical instruction in agriculture, home economics, and trades.

Table No. 31—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Evening Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1927-28

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Billings City Schools.....	21	\$ 32.00	
Butte City Schools.....	46	304.00	No state funds used.
Custer Co. High School.....	24	45.00	Federal funds matched
Deer Lodge City Schools.....	24	280.50	by local funds.
Great Falls City Schools.....	45	108.00	
Park Co. High School.....	12	48.00	
Total	172	\$817.50	

Table No. 32—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Part-Time Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1927-28

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Belt High School.....	20	\$ 73.00	
Custer Co. High School.....	46	176.00	No state funds used.
Deer Lodge City Schools.....	20	188.00	Federal funds matched
Great Falls City Schools.....	31	198.00	by local funds.
Joliet City Schools.....	14	194.00	
Moccasin High School.....	10	243.00	
Total	141	\$1,072.00	

Table No. 33—Enrollment and Reimbursement in All-Day Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1927-28

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Custer Co. High School.....	23	\$ 450.00	
Gallatin Co. High School.....	45	900.00	No state funds used.
Total	68	\$1,350.00	Federal funds matched
			by local funds.

THE TEACHERS

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Elementary

Table No. 34 covers the training of 5015 elementary teachers. The number of teachers possessing the minimum training required by law is approximately one-half the number meeting that requirement two years ago when twelve instead of twenty-four quarter credits of professional training were required. In 1925-26 there were 1415 with the minimum requirement while in 1927-28 there were 767 teachers meeting the higher minimum requirement. The number of teachers holding old-type certificates and possessing more meager training than the present legal minimum will be observed as exceedingly small.

Table. No 34—Amount and Kind of Preparation of 5015 Elementary Teachers, 1927-28

Training	1-Teacher Schools	2-Teacher Schools	Villages of 3rd Class Districts	City Schools 1st and 2nd Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4-year H. S.....	98	18	29	150	295	5.88
Three years above 4-year H. S.....	99	12	40	155	306	6.10
Two years above 4-year H. S.....	778	107	306	1,104	2,295	45.76
One year above 4-year H. S.....	677	83	83	94	937	18.69
Four years high school or equivalent—24 quarter credits professional training.....	637	46	48	36	767	15.29
Four years high school or equivalent—12 quarter credits professional training.....	208	11	9	36	264	5.27
Four years high school or equivalent.....	98	1	2	0	101	2.01
Three years high school or equivalent.....	16	4	2	2	24	.48
Two years high school or equivalent.....	13	2	3	1	19	.38
One year high school or equivalent.....	4	0	0	0	4	.08
Only eighth grade education.....	3	0	0	0	3	.06
Total	2,631	284	522	1,578	5,015	100.00
Without professional training in 5 years.....	295	33	69	222	619	12.34
Without professional training in 10 years.....	79	2	22	25	128	2.55
Without professional training in 15 years.....	59	2	7	11	79	1.58
Total	433	37	98	258	826	16.47

High School

While Table No. 34 shows 1052 high-school teachers or 88.34% of the high-school teachers of the state having completed a four-year college course, which is an increase of 96 over the number of such teachers employed in the state in 1925-26, it also shows a most satisfactory decrease in the high-school teachers with only one, two, or three years of college work. Surprising as it may seem, four high-school teachers in the state appear to have crept into the work within the biennium with extremely meager preparation. These teachers are employed in manual-training departments and are skilled workmen in their trades.

Table No. 35—Amount and Kind of Preparation of 1191 High-School Teachers, 1927-28

Training	Villages of Third Class Districts	Cities of First and Second Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4-year H. S.....	292	760	1,052	88.34
Three years above 4-year H. S.....	28	39	67	5.63
Two years above 4-year H. S.....	35	26	61	5.12
One year above 4-year H. S.....	5	2	7	.59
Four years high school or equivalent—24 quarter credits professional training.....	.....	1	1	.08
Four years high school or equivalent—12 quarter credits professional training.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four years high school or equivalent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three years high school or equivalent.....	1	1	2	.16
Two years high school or equivalent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
One year high school or equivalent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Only eighth grade education.....	.....	1	1	.08
Total	361	830	1,191	100.00
Without professional training in 5 years.....	43	116	159	13.35
Without professional training in 10 years.....	1	30	31	2.60
Without professional training in 15 years.....	2	8	10	.84
Total	46	154	200	16.79

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

Elementary

A comparison of Table No. 36 with a similar table found on page 61 of the 1926 biennial report of this department reveals very interesting trends in salaries. There is a most satisfactory decrease in the lower ranges of salaries of elementary teachers, though the largest group remains those teachers receiving an annual salary of from \$800 to \$900. The number receiving over \$1700 has increased in the biennium from 182 to 271, or from 3.9% to 5.9%.

Table No. 36—Annual Salaries of Elementary Teachers, 1927-28
(Salaries of Superintendents and Principals not included)

Salaries	Number of Teachers			All Classes (Rural, Village and City)	
	One and Two Teacher (Rural)	3 rooms or more in Districts of		Number	Per Cent
		3rd Class (Village)	1st & 2nd Class (City)		
\$ 600 or less.....	127	.....	.....	127	2.8
\$ 601 to \$ 700.....	118	.....	.....	118	2.5
\$ 701 to \$ 800.....	293	.....	.....	293	6.4
\$ 801 to \$ 900.....	922	11	9	942	20.5
\$ 901 to \$1000.....	445	60	38	543	11.8
\$1001 to \$1100.....	347	80	76	503	10.9
\$1101 to \$1200.....	336	179	253	768	16.7
\$1201 to \$1300.....	69	76	256	401	8.7
\$1301 to \$1400.....	23	50	214	287	6.2
\$1401 to \$1500.....	13	14	153	180	3.9
\$1501 to \$1600.....	4	7	77	88	1.9
\$1601 to \$1700.....	2	.....	79	81	1.8
Over \$1700.....	1	.....	270	271	5.9
Total	2700	477	1425	4602	100.0

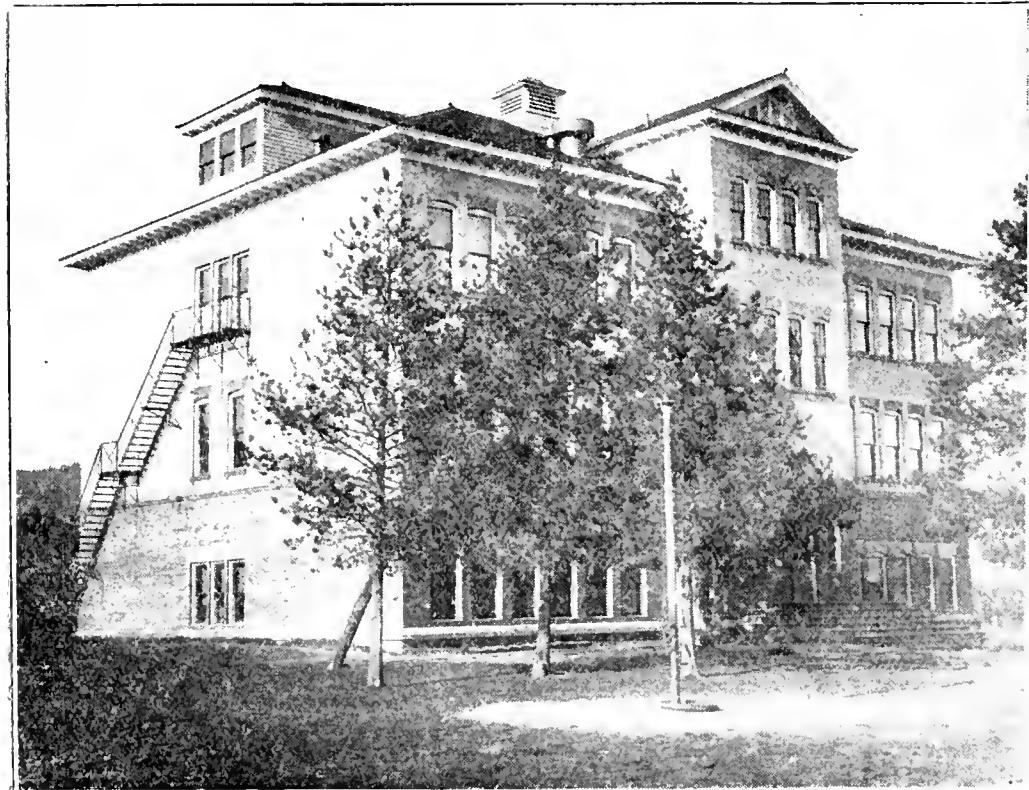
High School

Table No. 37 tells a story similar to that of the previous table regarding salaries of elementary teachers. There are fewer high-school teachers receiving the lower ranges of salaries, as will be found from a comparison with a similar table on page 61 of the 1926 biennial report of this department. There is also a larger percentage of high-school teachers receiving the highest range of salaries—that is, above \$1700.

The loss of well-trained and experienced teachers by reason of Montana's failure to meet the more attractive salaries of other states, which was reported two years ago, has been somewhat checked by the greatly improved economic conditions of the last biennium.

Table No. 37—Annual Salaries of High-School Teachers, 1927-28
 (Salaries of Principals not included)

Salaries	Number of Teachers		All High Schools	
	3rd Class	1st & 2nd Class	Number	Per Cent
\$ 901 to \$1000.....	2	.....	2	.2
\$1001 to \$1100.....	.....	2	2	.2
\$1101 to \$1200.....	15	8	23	2.4
\$1201 to \$1300.....	46	29	75	7.9
\$1301 to \$1400.....	85	95	180	18.9
\$1401 to \$1500.....	40	108	148	15.5
\$1501 to \$1600.....	26	97	123	12.9
\$1601 to \$1700.....	11	95	106	11.1
Over \$1700.....	23	272	295	30.9
 Total	248	706	954	100.0



GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOL—ST. REGIS

ADMINISTRATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

For the past twelve years it has been the constant aim in the State Department of Public Instruction to render the most effective service possible with the appropriations provided by successive legislatures. January 1, 1917, Montana provided by law for but one rural-school supervisor, and offered no high-school supervision. The legislature at its session in January and February of that year made an appropriation for a second rural-school supervisor.

As soon as the two rural supervisors were appointed, labor on a course of study for rural schools was started. This was completed and distributed to county superintendents and rural teachers at the same time that plans were perfected and assistance of teachers solicited for the preparation of a course of study for city schools. This was published in 1918. The courses of study, both rural and city, have been revised twice each during this period and supplementary courses provided in handwriting, physical education, agriculture, and nature study. The library list for elementary schools has been revised twice during the last eight years.

At the succeeding legislature in 1919, further request was granted for the employment of a high-school supervisor, the deputy superintendent of public instruction having served in that capacity the previous two years, though greatly needed as deputy. This additional help made possible the preparation and distribution of a manual on organization and administration of Montana high schools, a high-school library list, and courses of study in high-school English and the sciences besides helps in commercial work, social sciences, vocations, attendance and punctuality, and grading.

The same legislature also provided for state certification of teachers instead of the county system in operation up to that time. This involved an additional task of considerable proportions and the employment of a certification clerk to take charge of the records transferred from the counties and to supervise the conduct and records of succeeding examinations. The well-known results of more uniform as well as higher standards for certification which have gradually gone into operation and a consequent improvement in the preparation of teachers scarcely need to be mentioned. At the present time there is no teacher shortage even though educational requirements for certification have been repeatedly raised.

The acceptance of summer-school credits in lieu of examination for the issuance of certificates was inaugurated at the same time as state certification of teachers. By this policy summer-school attendance was greatly stimulated, resulting in constant improvement in the classroom work of teachers.

The Department of Public Instruction was also given general supervision over newly established high-school normal-training departments for the preparation of rural teachers. See page 56 for further history of this course established during severe teacher shortage.

Vocational education courses under the Smith-Hughes Act were first established in 1919 and have had steady growth and encouragement since that time. See page 57.

The legislature of 1919 presented to the people a proposal for a constitutional amendment designed to protect the state school funds, large amounts of the income from which were being used for current state expenses. The amendment carried at the election in 1920, and since that time all income from state lands has been allotted to purposes provided by law. The large responsibility of the state for the return to the school funds of amounts collected and used by the state previous to the constitutional amendment protecting these funds has not been fulfilled. This is a very grave responsibility and should not be ignored. Resolutions by succeeding legislatures may be effective in keeping the memory of the responsibility alive but they do not accomplish the desired result of having the money refunded.

During these twelve years constant efforts of the State Department of Public Instruction have been directed to the improvement of school conditions in the state through a wiser system of school finance. Since the amount of funds a district possesses determines largely the kind of a school program it may provide, and since Montana's inequalities in school support have been strikingly great, this problem has been both serious and constant. Improvements in state support, though small, have been secured with the resulting removal of many inequalities, but much work on this problem and on that of a wiser distribution of school revenues is still needed. However, the principle of an equalization fund has been established. See chapter on School Finance for a discussion of the progress made during this twelve-year period.

Legislation authorizing conferences of county superintendents was secured in 1919. Throughout the succeeding years annual conferences of county superintendents have been held for the purpose of giving instruction particularly to newly-elected officers and also to others in best methods of supervising instruction, in administrative duties and responsibilities, and in ways of conducting the county superintendent's office so as to insure the best possible service.

During the last biennium a course of study in nature study has been provided for the elementary schools and courses in general science, biology, chemistry, and physics have been completed for the high schools of the state. A new library list upon which members of the State Department of Public Instruction have been working as they found time for the past two years has also been published during this biennium.

One of the largest tasks of the biennium has been the preparation of figures for the State Board of Education for the distribution of the State Equalization Fund. This is an enormous task and needs more careful attention than can possibly be provided by the regular office force.

The task imposed by the last legislature of correcting the census of the state so as to eliminate duplications of children's names has required a great deal of additional work, though the labor has revealed most important facts probably worth the cost of securing them. See page 18.

In addition to the above new tasks of the biennium, the responsibilities of checking reports for high-school accrediting and for eighth-grade examination exemptions have involved the expenditure of much time and energy. These duties in addition to required service on several state boards and attention to routine responsibilities connected with the certification of teachers, the making of reports, and in other ways serving the public, have made the work of the office exceedingly heavy in recent years.

High-School Supervision

The policy of high-school visitation and supervision has continued through the biennium, though the work was interrupted for two months during the fall of 1927 by the resignation of the high-school supervisor. Consequently fewer high schools than usual were visited in 1927-28. While only 139 high schools were visited that year, an effort has been made during the fall of 1928 to cover the territory necessarily neglected in the previous winter with the result that 121 high schools have already been visited and assisted with their problems this year. In addition to the provision of high-school courses of study, principals and trustees have been conferred with and an earnest effort has been made through correspondence, checking reports, and personal conferences to bring the high-school work, particularly in schools needing advice, to a more satisfactory level of efficiency.

Rural-School Supervision

As will be seen from the following tables, the time of the two rural-school supervisors is largely spent with the county superintendents. With many inexperienced teachers, having limited training for their work, and with most county superintendents without preparation for supervision, the services of experts in the field of teacher training add greatly to the effectiveness of the rural-education program.

The following tables show the distribution of time of the supervisors and the time spent in the various counties conducting teachers' meetings.

Table No. 38—Distribution of Time of Rural-School Supervisors

	Days
Days instructing at teachers' meetings	173
Number of teachers attending—2630.	
Days visiting rural schools	11
Days visiting elementary schools	3
Days visiting high-school normal-training departments:	
a. Class work	17
b. Practice teaching	14
Days assisting county superintendents with local problems	10
Days instructing at county superintendents' conference	22
Days instructing at high-school normal-training conference	6
Days attending Montana Education Association and the Inland Empire Education Association	12
 Total number of days in field work	 268

Table No. 39—Meetings Conducted in Counties, 1927-28

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	No. of Teachers Attend'g
Beaverhead	6	3	Lima .. Dillon .. Wisdom ..	33
Big Horn	9	4	Lodge Grass .. Decker .. Kirby .. Community .. *Spring Creek .. *St. Xavier ..	29
Blaine	3	3	Coburg .. Fairview School .. Chinook ..	51
Broadwater	1	1	Townsend ..	19
Carbon	5	4	Red Lodge .. Bridger .. Roberts .. Joliet ..	110
Carter	4	4	Ekalaka .. Capitol .. Alzada .. Boyes ..	43
Cascade	7	4	Armington .. Ulm .. Sun River .. Great Falls ..	76
Chouteau	7	5	Big Sandy .. Fort Benton .. Carter .. Highwood .. Geraldine ..	94
Custer	6	5	Ismay .. Garland .. Mizpah .. Beebe .. Miles City ..	48
Daniels	3	3	Peerless .. Flaxville .. Scobey ..	55
Dawson	2	2	Glendive .. Richey ..	37
Deer Lodge	2	1	Anaconda ..	8
Fallon	4	3	Baker .. Plevna .. Willard ..	53
Fergus	9	7	Denton .. Hilger .. Winifred .. Moore .. Lewistown .. Grass Range .. Roy ..	117
Flathead	6	5	Creston .. Kila .. La Salle .. Sparks .. Kalispell ..	60

*Meeting cancelled because roads were impassable.

Table No. 39—Meetings Conducted in Counties, 1927-28 (Continued)

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	No. of Teachers Attend'g
Gallatin	6	4	Bozeman	70
			Logan	
			Belgrade	
			Gallatin Gateway	
Garfield	6	3	Sand Springs	23
			Jordan	
			Cohagen	
Glacier	4	3	F. Lake	32
			Cut Bank	
			Browning	
Golden Valley	3	3	Rural School	25
			Lavina	
			Ryegate	
Granite	3	2	Drummond	22
			Philipsburg	
Hill	4	4	Rudyard	71
			Gildford	
			Havre	
			Havre	
Jefferson	3	2	Boulder	38
			Whitehall	
Judith Basin	6	3	Stanford	58
			Hobson	
			Geyser	
Lake	5	5	Dayton	67
			Polson	
			Ronan	
			St. Ignatius	
			Arlee	
Lewis and Clark	4	3	Augusta	43
			Wolf Creek	
			Kessler	
Liberty	2	2	Joplin	22
			Chester	
Lincoln	5	3	Libby	66
			Troy	
			Eureka	
Madison	4	4	Twin Bridges	52
			Alder	
			Ennis	
			Harrison	
McCone			Meetings cancelled because of blizzard.	
Meagher	3	3	White Sulphur Springs	26
			Ringling	
			Martinsdale	
Mineral	2	2	Alberton	17
			Superior	
Missoula	4	1	Missoula	28
Musselshell	2	2	Roundup	57
			Melstone	
Park	6	4	Gardiner	58
			Clyde Park	
			Wilsall	
			Livingston	

Table No. 39—Meetings Conducted in Counties, 1927-28 (Continued)

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	No. of Teachers Attend'g
Petroeum	4	2	Winnett	37
			Rural School	
Phillips	2	2	Saco	52
			Malta	
Pondera	5	2	Conrad	48
			Valier	
Powder River	3	3	Otter	34
			Coalwood	
			Broadus	
Powell	4	2	Deer Lodge (Rural)	41
			Deer Lodge (City)	
Prairie	3	3	Mildred	22
			Pleasant Ridge School	
			Terry	
Ravalli	5	5	Victor	68
			Corvallis	
			Darby	
			Hamilton	
			Stevensville	
Richland	6	4	Mona	75
			Lambert	
			Sioux Pass	
			Sidney	
Roosevelt	6	4	Wolf Point	55
			Froid	
			Bainville	
			Poplar	
Rosebud	6	5	Rock Springs	42
			Rosebud	
			Ingomar	
			Colestrip	
			Ashland	
Sanders	4	3	Plains	46
			Hot Springs	
			Thompson Falls	
Sheridan	3	2	Plentywood	70
			Dagmar	
Silver Bow.....	2	1	Ramsay	10
Stillwater	5	5	Columbus	73
			Rapelje	
			Molt	
			Fishtail	
			Columbus	
Sweet Grass.....	3	2	Lucky Center School	38
			Big Timber	
Teton	4	3	Bynum	
			Choteau	
			Dutton	
Toole	4	3	Oilmont	43
			Shelby	
			Galata	
Treasure	3	2	Hysham	15
			Myers	

Table No. 39—Meetings Conducted in Counties, 1927-28 (Continued)

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of Meetings	No. of Teachers Attend'g
Valley	6	4	Glasgow	61
			Hinsdale	
			Frazer	
Wheatland	4	4	Judith Gap	49
			Hedgeville	
			Harlowton	
			Harlowton	
Wibaux	4	2	Carlyle	37
			Wibaux	
Yellowstone	3	3	Billings (One-room)	106
			Billings (two and three room)	
			Worden	
TOTAL	235	173		

Table No. 40—Expense of State Supervision, July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928

	High-School Supervisor	Two Rural-School Supervisors	TOTAL
Salary	\$2,111.10	\$4,583.33	\$6,694.43
Traveling Expenses	922.70	1,755.72	2,678.42
Total	\$3,033.80	\$6,339.05	\$9,372.85

The cost of state supervision of high schools and of rural schools was a trifle lower in 1927-1928 than in the year previous. The decrease in cost was due to several weeks' vacancies in two of the positions caused by resignations. These vacancies resulted in some saving in salaries as well as traveling expenses.

Certification of Teachers

The cost of the certification department for the school year 1927-28 was about \$800 less than for the year 1925-26. This is mainly due to the fact that there were fewer applicants for certificates secured through examination and of these many submitted credits in certificate subjects in lieu of writing upon the examinations. Because of this the amount paid to the graders of the examination booklets was very materially reduced. An itemized account of receipts and disbursements for 1927-28 is found in Table No. 41. The department has been entirely self-supporting since its establishment. The following is the report of the clerk for the year 1927-28.

There were 3432 credentials issued to teachers from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928. Of these 1012 were based upon teachers' examinations, 1856 were based upon normal or college graduation, and 149 were renewals. 127 special certificates were issued to teachers possessing special training in special subjects such as music, art, agriculture, and commercial subjects. Only 288 permits were issued to teachers allowing them to teach until the next examination. From July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926, 586 permits were issued. By comparing the number of permits issued during these two years, a better idea may be gained of the rapid reduction in the number of teachers allowed to teach upon such credentials which are granted only to persons with limited training giving them authority to teach till the next teachers' examination. This great decrease indicates that more of our rural and village schools are being taught by normal and college graduates.



County Superintendent of Richland County Visits School in an Airplane.

Table No. 41—Financial Statement State Teachers' Certificate Fund, 1927-28

Receipts	\$
Balance on hand July 1, 1927.....	815.09
Receipts from fees for teachers' certificates.....	7,614.45
	<hr/>
	\$8,429.54
Expenses	\$
Salary of clerk.....	2,366.66
Salary of assistants and stenographers.....	2,551.75
Salaries of graders of examination booklets.....	1,088.50
Traveling expenses of St. Bd. of Educ. Exam.....	301.84
Printing, engrossing, and supplies.....	804.89
Postage.....	384.09
Express, drayage, telephone, telegraph.....	33.66
Capitol expenditures.....	575.50
	<hr/>
	\$8,106.89
Balance on hand, June 30, 1928.....	322.65
	<hr/>
	\$8,429.54

COUNTY SUPERVISION

In 1924 a constitutional amendment was secured permitting the establishment of qualifications for the office of county superintendent of schools in Montana. Bills providing qualifications for this officer were presented to the 1925 and 1927 sessions of the Montana legislature, but failed to pass. No one disputes the fact that the work of the county superintendent of schools carries great responsibilities. Neither does anyone argue that educational qualifications are not desirable. Notwithstanding these facts Montana has thus far declined to provide the needed legislation.

There are few counties where some attention is not given to the educational qualifications of candidates for this office. However, the accidents of politics in some instances have placed in this office persons with very limited training for the work and others without experience as teachers. It is very important to the progress of education in the state that serious attention should be given soon to legislation upon this question.

There was a time in the history of the state when the responsibilities of the county superintendent of schools were largely clerical. That time has passed. Today expert supervision is expected of any person attempting to improve the standards of work in the schools. Just as expert services are expected of city superintendents, so similar services should be expected of county superintendents. The public should not be satisfied with county supervision by anyone but the best trained person in the county.

Table No. 42 gives the classification of Montana counties and the salaries paid various county officers. This table shows the limited salaries paid many county superintendents in comparison with those paid other persons in responsible positions. Any increase in the qualifications of the county superintendent of schools must necessarily provide a sufficient salary for the office that the best teachers of the county will aspire to hold the office.

Table No. 42—Classification of Counties and Salaries Paid Certain County Officers, 1928

County	Class	Salary of County Clerk	Salary of County Supt.	No. Teachers Supervised by County Supt.	Salary of City Supt. of Largest System	No. Teachers Supervised by City Supt.
Beaverhead	6	\$2,000	\$1,800	50	\$4,100	21
Big Horn	6	2,000	1,800	33	3,200	46
Blaine	6	2,000	1,800	89	3,300	22
Broadwater	7	1,800	1,500	28	2,250	9
Carbon	6	2,000	1,800	64	2,700	29
Carter	7	1,800	1,500	74	1,700	3
Cascade	2	3,000	2,100	95	5,500	204
Chouteau	6	2,000	1,800	109	3,000	11
Custer	6	2,000	1,800	58	3,600	40
Daniels	7	1,800	1,500	43	2,900	28
Dawson	6	2,000	1,800	95	4,200	41
Deer Lodge	5	2,000	1,800	7	4,200	73
Fallon	7	1,800	1,500	63	3,000	19
Fergus	4	2,500	1,800	183	5,000	69
Flathead	5	2,000	1,800	59	3,600	31
Gallatin	5	2,000	1,800	75	3,600	39
Garfield	7	1,800	1,500	73	2,100	8
Glacier	7	1,800	1,500	14	3,000*	13
Golden Valley	7	1,800	1,500	30	2,300	7
Granite	7	1,800	1,500	20	2,150	9
Hill	6	2,000	1,800	89	3,000	49
Jefferson	7	2,000	1,800	29	3,300	17
Judith Basin	6	2,000	1,800	57	2,700	12
Lake	7	1,800	1,500	27	2,750	18
Lewis and Clark	4	2,500	1,800	38	5,000	80
Liberty	7	1,800	1,500	34	2,400	10
Lincoln	6	2,000	1,800	39	3,300	28
McCone	7	1,800	1,500	69	2,400	8
Madison	6	2,000	1,800	71	3,300	8
Meagher	7	1,800	1,500	34	2,800	9
Mineral	7	1,800	1,500	11	2,500	7
Missoula	4	2,500	1,800	34	4,800	81
Musselshell	6	2,000	1,800	58	3,500	33
Park	6	2,000	1,800	64	4,000	36
Petroleum	7	1,800	1,500	29	2,900	19
Phillips	6	2,000	1,800	101	2,700	21
Pondera	6	2,000	1,800	46	3,000	23
Powder River	7	1,800	1,500	62	2,000	4
Powell	6	2,000	1,800	37	3,300	19
Prairie	6	2,000	1,800	61	3,000	19
Ravalli	6	2,000	1,800	30	3,500	22
Richland	6	2,000	1,800	105	3,300	25
Roosevelt	6	2,000	1,800	53	3,000	32
Rosebud	6	2,000	1,800	64	2,500	15
Sanders	6	2,000	1,800	25	2,800	15
Sheridan	6	2,000	1,800	101	3,000	17
Silver Bow	3	3,000	2,100	13	6,000	280
Stillwater	6	2,000	1,800	70	3,000	11
Sweet Grass	7	1,800	1,500	55	2,200	9
Teton	6	2,000	1,800	56	2,400	11
Toole	6	2,000	1,800	62	3,200	17
Treasure	7	1,800	1,500	21	2,400	8
Valley	6	2,000	1,800	66	3,800	43
Wheatland	6	2,000	1,800	28	3,000	23
Wibaux	7	1,800	1,500	38	3,000	19
Yellowstone	3	3,000	2,100	88	5,000	118

*And house.

COUNTY UNIT

During the first year of this biennium Carbon County, the third and last county to continue the county-unit plan of school administration, voted to discontinue the plan. There was a very active campaign carried on within the county on the part of the wealthier districts for a return to the district plan. Though there were staunch defenders of county unit among those who recalled the high levies and short terms in the county before county unit was adopted, the election carried by a fairly close vote. In 1919-20 there had been 726 children whose terms of school had been less than nine months, several of the terms being as short as four, five, and six months. The special district levies had been as high as 40 mills that year though there were other districts with only two or three-mill levies.

Under the county-unit plan the number of eighth-grade graduates had increased from 89 in 1919-20 to 123 in 1925-26. The high-school enrollment of the county had increased from 406 in 1919-20 to 679 in 1925-26. There were those who were willing to give credit to county unit for the better opportunities children were enjoying in Carbon County, but they were more eager to have the special levy lowered in their particular districts than they were to continue the good opportunities for children.

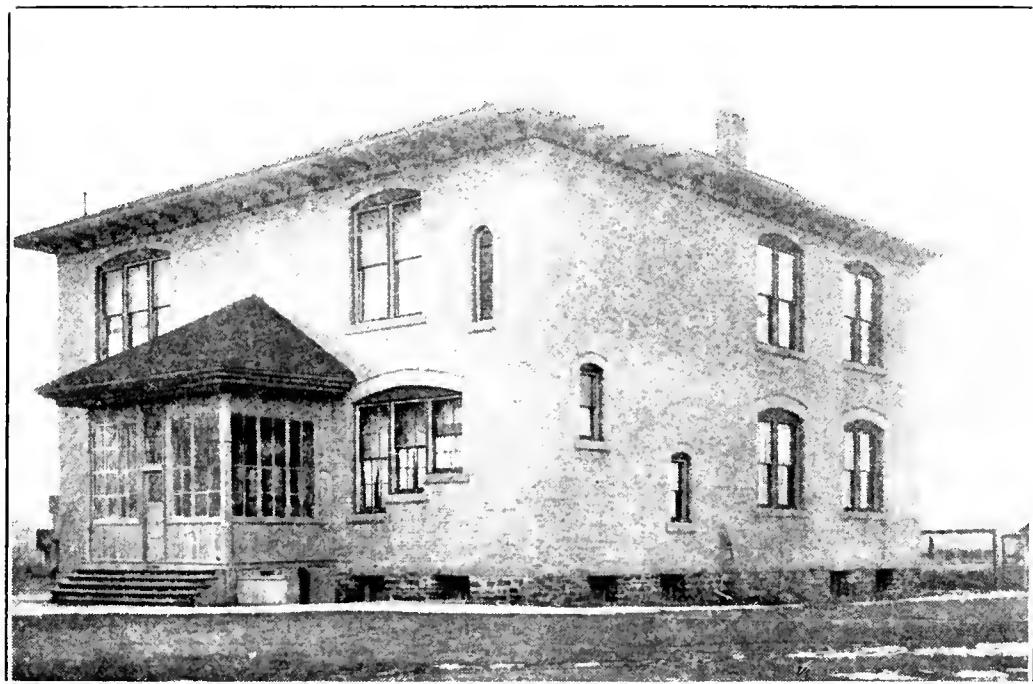
The uniform special levy the last year under county unit was 17 mills with an excellent prospect of a lower levy for the ensuing year. Now the range of levies in Carbon County varies from 3 to 50 mills, fourteen districts levying 20 mills or more.

Fortunately for Carbon County the state equalization law went into effect the very year that county unit had been abandoned. The more than \$28,000 received from the equalization fund so relieved conditions in the county that it was not fully appreciated on the part of many people as to what conditions might have been without the state equalization fund. While levies have become higher in many districts, they are not nearly so high as they would have been if the equalization fund had not been available.

There is no question but that county unit has never had a fair trial in Montana. There has been such persistent organization to discredit the plan that the public generally has had little opportunity to know the facts. If some plan of equalizing the tax burden within the counties could be carried out, there is no question but that the state equalization fund could be much more wisely distributed than it is at present. Under the present plan weak districts are being helped in extremely wealthy counties where little or no help would be needed and where the tax burden would be exceedingly low if some plan of equalization were first worked out within the county. The greatest handicap county unit has had in Montana has been due to the misinformation which the public generally has received regarding it.



ORCHESTRA AND HOME ECONOMICS CLASS—LIBBY



Old High School Building Remodeled for School Dormitory—Chouteau



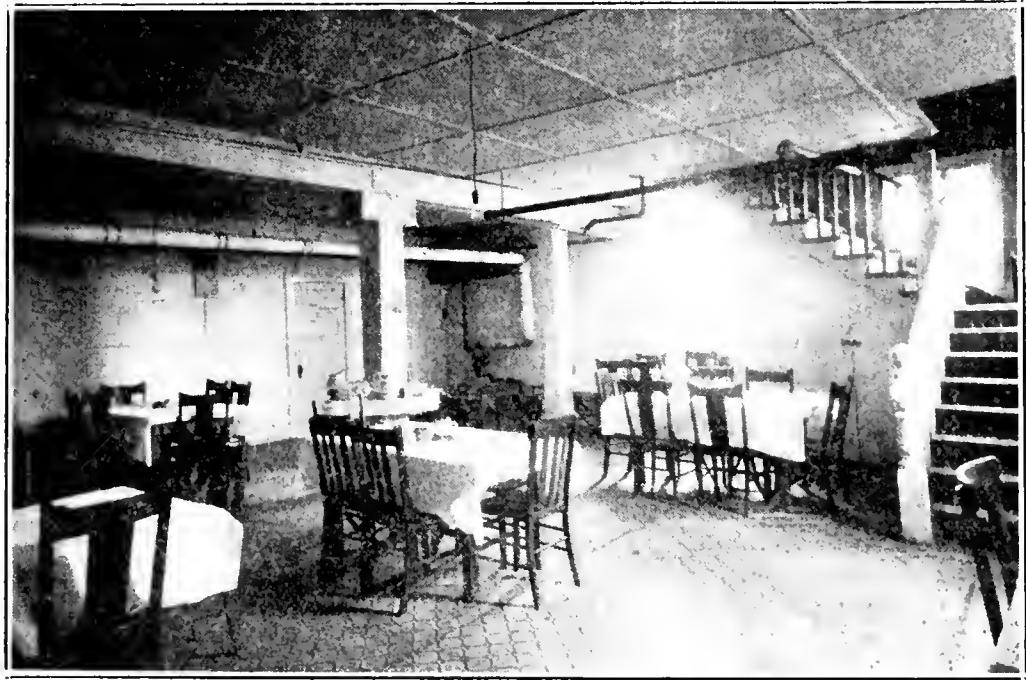
Living Room in High School Dormitory—Chouteau

SCHOOL DORMITORIES

The school dormitory is now a well-established institution in many of the schools of the state. It offers the best solution of the problem of housing of students who live long distances from school. Six county high schools and twelve districts this year maintain dormitories with enrollments ranging from 12 to 84.

The success of dormitories depends largely upon the personality and efficiency of the matron in charge. Many Montana dormitories have been fortunate in being able to retain well-qualified matrons from year to year who create as far as is possible a home atmosphere for the students and look after their general welfare both in and out of school.

The expense of dormitories is met in most instances by the cooperative plan, each student paying only the actual cost of maintenance. In some cases the school district owns the dormitory building and in others buildings are leased, usually rent-free to the students.



Dining Room in High School Dormitory—Chouteau

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT

The following tabulation shows receipts and disbursements from the teachers' retirement fund for a period of four years. The large amount collected in 1926-27 was due to the collection of payments that had been delinquent for several years. The lower amount paid out in pensions is due to the demise of several retired teachers and the return of several of them to teaching. The figures below were secured from the state treasurer's office where the work of the retirement board is done and where the records are kept.

Disbursements.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Salary of Clerk.....	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,562.50	\$ 2,275.08	\$ 1,620.00
Supplies	177.66	322.53	716.64	326.00
Pensions	58,817.78	67,102.33	64,566.58	61,992.97
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Disbursements	\$60,495.44	\$68,997.36	\$67,558.30	\$63,938.97
Receipts.				
Teachers' contributions	\$50,949.65	\$41,041.42	\$72,666.98	\$45,918.45
Interest on invested funds..	9,517.07	8,119.49	8,143.50	7,734.42
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total receipts	\$60,466.72	\$49,160.91	\$80,810.48	\$53,652.87

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Summer schools for teachers have been maintained at the State University, Missoula, the State Normal College, Dillon, and the Eastern Montana Normal School, Billings. Regional summer schools were maintained in Lewistown, Miles City and Havre in 1927 and in Miles City and Havre in 1928. The state board of educational examiners honors credits secured at these summer schools in lieu of examinations for teachers' certificates thus encouraging summer school attendance and improved professional preparation. The enrollments at summer schools in the state for the past two years were as follows:

	1927	1928
Missoula	472	498
Dillon	400	288
Billings	212	307
Lewistown	91	.....
Miles City	143	117
Havre	125	152
	-----	-----
	1,443	1,362

TABLE A

PART I, STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

County	Census								No. Days Actually Taught			No. Original Enrollments During Year						Aggregate Days Attendance			Aggregate Days Absence			Average Daily Attendance			Average Number Belonging			Percentage Attendance	Total Time Tardy	
	No. of Children Between the Ages of 6 and 21 Years		Boys	Girls	Under 6 Years of Age	Boys	Girls	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Boys			Girls			Total	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School			
	Boys	Girls									Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls																
Beaverhead	1,492	785	697	484	197	237	177	175.1	176.1	18	536	151	13	449	165	1,392	3,410.0	148,797.0	43,041.0	424.0	6,233.5	1,413.0	19.2	849.3	249.5	21.6	885.3	73.4	96.0	1,952		
Big Horn	2,783	1,409	1,374	1,101	554	547	165.5	170.7	173.7	809	88	1,769	135	208	723.5	34,247.5	19,291.5	2,135.5	1,261.1	190.5	1,357.7	202.1	91.8	5,706								
Blaine	2,294	1,206	1,088	891	439	452	174.8	177.0	177.0	834	101	760	131	1,836	229,386.0	36,695.5	16,996.5	1,644.5	1,316.9	206.5	1,413.5	216.0	93.3	9,655								
Broadwater	744	395	349	278	132	146	177.6	176.0	176.0	210	41	233	59	664	74,181.5	16,033.0	2,732.0	322.0	1,403.4	32.9	96.7	1,260										
Carbon	4,769	2,427	2,332	1,492	775	717	176.9	172.7	172.7	1,646	280	1,469	875	3,670	100,950.5	31,576.3	5,359.6	2,603.7	2,782.2	601.7	94.1	62.3										
Carter	1,190	621	569	472	246	226	156.9	180.0	180.0	411	28	364	64	857	98,396.5	12,706.5	5,040.0	451.0	627.0	70.9	675.3	73.4	92.9	1,261								
Cascade	10,486	5,255	5,231	3,844	1,980	1,855	181.4	275	3,341	793	256	3,318	890	8,873	75,210.0	1,073,714.0	268,532.0	4,892.0	35,617.0	9,347.5	109.0	5,919.0	1,471.8	435.8	6,129.8	1,523.4	96.6	1,356				
Chouteau	2,449	1,239	1,201	828	432	396	171.8	176.0	176.0	872	138	814	151	2,015	252,446.0	51,630.0	15,362.4	2,333.0	1,469.4	293.4	1,558.5	316.6	94.5	5.1								
Custer	2,922	1,558	1,369	965	509	456	175.7	175.7	175.7	962	303	858	314	2,417	286,744.0	98,301.5	15,286.0	2,906.5	1,555.1	647.0	1,555.1	1,651.8	563.4	95.4	5.1							
Daniels	1,850	924	926	754	402	352	175.5	175.5	175.5	709	73	620	114	1,656	200,412.0	28,123.0	14,449.5	1,161.6	1,246.7	93.5	1,246.7	166.7	94.1	5.0								
Dawson	2,716	1,388	1,328	1,180	605	572	174.4	176.4	176.4	1,069	160	988	206	2,403	293,454.0	56,458.0	23,100.0	2,731.0	1,682.0	320.0	1,515.1	335.5	93.1	6,199								
Deer Lodge	4,167	2,035	2,132	1,554	799	755	192.0	194.0	194.0	802	290	739	339	2,170	254,494.0	117,664.0	9,961.5	1,502.6	1,325.0	606.4	1,357.7	614.2	97.0	1,589								
Fallon	1,421	722	699	579	298	281	168.0	175.0	175.0	627	71	499	126	1,223	146,709.0	29,870.0	10,290.5	1,625.5	874.5	170.6	931.5	176.6	94.0	5.043								
Fergus	5,382	2,776	2,612	1,854	947	907	178.3	178.6	178.6	1,861	442	1,675	553	4,531	625,315.0	146,696.0	31,156.0	5,623.5	2,996.7	835.4	3,175.9	807.4	94.7	1,301								
Flathead	5,500	2,806	2,760	1,970	1,027	943	177.9	178.6	178.6	1,630	430	1,630	430	6,463	667,621.5	149,172.0	26,770.7	5,675.0	3,184.8	831.8	3,310.0	867.0	95.6	5.436								
Gallatin	4,876	2,469	2,467	1,662	819	833	177.7	175.6	175.6	1,395	449	1,486	457	3,787	454,345.5	139,544.5	23,479.5	4,384.0	2,556.3	794.6	2,668.5	819.6	95.5	5.18								
Garfield	1,253	656	597	611	274	237	162.6	173.4	173.4	442	40	404	74	960	199,187.4	46,495.5	10,018.4	634.0	671.2	95.1	733.1	95.8	92.1	4.178								
Glacier	1,709	854	846	701	395	306	174.3	177.0	177.0	479	77	428	71	1,055	116,225.0	21,572.5	6,099.0	666.7	121.7	702.7	123.3	95.0	1,806									
Golden Valley	695	364	331	266	140	126	175.0	176.0	176.0	265	57	237	61	610	76,147.4	17,302.7	5,435.4	803.7	434.7	466.3	311.1	361.9	93.7	2,024								
Granite	757	393	394	254	113	141	175.0	175.4	175.4	245	40	655	63	101	71,865.2	17,735.0	2,620.0	439.6	101.1	400.0	102.5	95.9	5.121									
Hill	3,630	1,838	1,792	1,487	742	745	176.0	179.5	179.5	1,195	247	2,842	323	9,402.0	91,402.0	23,304.5	9,405.0	2,419.5	5,133.1	93.4	2,419.5	533.1	93.4	11.1								
Jefferson	1,162	612	560	323	154	169	175.6	178.1	178.1	361	71	325	78	835	103,556.0	23,671.0	6,460.0	1,187.0	589.6	132.6	626.6	139.5	91.3	8.87								
Judith Basin	1,694	900	794	518	254	264	173.0	173.3	173.3	561	128	526	154	1,369	166,513.0	43,224.5	11,359.4	1,811.0	962.0	249.3	1,028.1	259.5	94.0	4,070								
Lake	3,047	1,626	1,421	1,389	400	439	174.0	176.0	176.0	891	181	201	201	2,098	256,305.0	61,214.5	17,189.0	5,483.5	1,571.8	361.9	94.0	4,052										
Lewis and Clark	4,517	2,267	2,310	1,591	831	760	194.0	184.0	186.0	1,172	363	3,085	2,697.0	381,620.5	116,325.5	466.0	21,057.0	8,302.0	1,264.1	624.6	16.3	2,188.4	615.8	95.0	5,436							
Liberty	647	328	319	198	100	98	169.4	175.6	175.6	225	41	226	46	638	60,729.0	12,944.0	5,416.0	670.0	352.8	74.0	399.4	77.7	92.3	2,532								
Lincoln	2,140	1,108	1,042	839	422	417	174.4	177.0	177.0	704	146	658	181	1,689	214,052.0	55,544.0	8,953.5	1,443.5	1,227.3	313.8	1,278.7	322.1	96.6	3,366								
McCone	1,210	612	598	624	328	296	160.0	170.8	170.8	472	24	441	44	441	129,427.5	9,739.0	9,315.5	593.0	805.5	57.0	861.1	60.4	93.2	3,565								
Madison	1,694	865	829	569	326	243	171.3	176.9	176.9	515	156	472	179	1,316	150,007.0	49,768.0	8,469.0	2,374.0	875.5	247.2	925.1	204.7	94.8	4,056								
Meagher	563	310	253	199	110	89	170.9	176.4	176.4	208	30	473	36	453	57,273.0	8,751.0	2,627.0	559.0	335.1	49.6	350.4	52.7	93.5	1,221								
Mineral	491	263	228	162	93	69	174.0	176.7	176.7	169	67	1,554	138	419	46,036.0	18,012.5	1,920.0	5,753.0	264.6	102.1	275.0	106.3	96.0	568								
Missoula	5,553	2,787	1,696	863	833	704	182.0	185.0	185.0	1,600	463	1,554	479	4,096	513,630.5	168,644.5	30,899.5	5,662.5	2,811.9	91.0	2,982.4	94.3	4,168									
Musselshell	2,577	1,284	1,239	916	464	452	168.6	178.5	178.5	811	176	704	241	2,008	245,869.0	64,614.0	10,298.5	2,306.0	1,458.1	361.9	1,619.5	374.3	96.1	3,845								
Parke	2,998	1,518	1,430	1,114	583	531	175.6	187.2	187.2	924	226	903	266	2,307	247,504.5	50,600.0	12,481.5	2,164.0	1,201.0	430.5	1,708.3	442.1	96.0	3,245								
Petroleum	645	332	313	226	104	147	175.3	176.0	176.0	204	46	529	63	1,638	69,393.0	12,223.0	3,063.0	413.0	395.2	69.4	412.6	71.7	95.9	1,959								
Phillips	2,547	1,309	1,238	508	444	364	167.0	176.5	176.5	900	111	852	158	2,621	232,473.5	39,569.5	20,433.5	1,890.5	1,315.1	238.9	1,511.4	233.7	92.4	5,725								
Pondera	1,935	955	940	549	295	254	143.7	170.9	170.9	682	119	661	151	1,613	188,614.6	40,817.5	11,786.5	1,548.5	1,315.1	238.9	91.6	631.0										
Powder River	1,062	578	484	445	235	210	154.7	174.0	174.0	377	17	302	32	728	91,948.5	6,827.5	7,461.8	219.5	594.2	39.2	661.8	40.4	92.5	3,210								
Powell	1,458	753	705	574	298	276	185.0	175.5	184.4	419	119	1,165	138	1,018.0	131,426.0	41,686.5	853.0	7,195.0	1,018.0	36.6	736.1	235.8	41.2	2,520								
Prairie	1,265	659	606	487	256	231	171.2	175.5	175.5	426	80	1,048	63	1,638	129,281.5	25,407.5	543.0	755.0	135.0	135.0	606.5	181.1	94.0	3,564								
Ravalli	3,053	1,563	1,490	991	437	464	162.0	173.0	173.0	949	319	2,544	319	88,705.5	20,285.5	5,591.5	1,724.3	512.6	1,843.8	534.3	94.1	4,243										
Richland	3,169	1,666	1,493	1,252	634	618	170.2	175.5	175.5	1,190	167	1,093	218	2,668	305,888.0	55,350.5	28,777.5	2,927.5	1,797.2	388.1	1,666.3	351.5	92.0	10,579								
Roosevelt	3,413	1,806	1,607	1,190	604																											

TABLE B

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928.

TABLE C

PART I, FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

County	RECEIPTS																		
	Balance on Hand from Previous School Year	Apportionment from State Interest and Income Fund	Apportionment from Equalization Fund	Apportionment from Oil License Tax for High Schools	Reimbursement for Vocational Education Work	Reimbursement for H. S. Normal Training Work	Apportionment from County Tax Six Mill Levy	Amount Received from Special Tax for High Schools	Special Tax for General Fund	Special Tax for Free Text Book Fund	Special Tax for Interest and Sinking Fund	Received from Sale of Bonds	Received from Sale of Property and Proceeds from Insurance Adjustments	Received from Premium on Bonds	Received from Forest Reserve	Received from Transfers from Other Districts	Received from All Other Sources—Fines, Rents, Interest, Tuition, Etc.	Whole Amount Available For Use During the Year	
Beaverhead	\$ 23,283.22	\$ 11,172.38	\$ 21,065.71	\$ 1,121.65	\$ 1,305.21	\$ 45,888.58	\$ 43,029.57	\$ 54,080.47	\$ 774.39	\$ 28,402.52	\$ 23,325.78	\$ 66.70	\$ 135.40	\$ 558.10	\$ 2,558.82	\$ 212,174.91			
Big Horn	89,925.45	80,679.98	5,311.00	826.83	462.50	38,298.03	25,461.07	54,047.64	4,392.08	28,176.54	42,556.99	251,500.00	112.94	3,342.22	11,506.31	24,019.05	310,199.86		
Blaine	68,455.03	17,644.66	2,600.00	903.48	333.32	51,786.90	35,866.58	65,957.77	1,776.45	17,031.49	2,216.86	1,283.40	209.78	21,884.51	624.69	3,631.19	309,168.55		
Broadwater	55,395.33	5,524.55	409.00	420.57	28,725.00	2,851.71	22,662.22	18,548.27	23,110.08	315.85	12,006.31	146,411.23	24,210.04	139,679.64	1,287.46	1,287.46	1,287.46		
Carbon	50,394.75	36,552.95	28,725.00	2,851.71	767.38	52,922.08	50,648.56	146,411.23	24,210.04	135.40	3,698.40	9,985.10	407,369.30	9,985.10	9,985.10	9,985.10			
Carter	24,806.27	9,138.24	256.00	392.29	2,098.60	1,000.00	19,761.04	12,205.31	27,569.79	2,322.87	7,935.70	1,700.00	1,700.00	255.30	106,342.81	255.30	106,342.81		
Cascade	395,428.44	80,679.98	5,311.00	6,447.97	2,098.60	205,064.44	157,838.25	263,485.42	2,017.06	50,338.31	2,216.86	1,283.40	2,216.86	2,216.86	21,884.51	21,884.51	21,884.51		
Chouteau	107,660.37	18,761.89	7,852.00	1,285.54	950.00	412.50	95,458.80	72,100.09	143,371.06	1,826.69	13,047.24	1,283.40	1,283.40	1,283.40	27.10	7,528.35	421,139.34		
Custer	147,636.64	22,383.29	1,627.00	2,265.50	1,110.29	1,350.00	53,774.84	88,942.72	96,953.98	11,608.00	84,853.63	44,661.34	44,661.34	44,661.34	112,555.89	978,055.15	978,055.15		
Daniels	64,867.07	14,246.71	23,509.00	662.74	1,475.00	76,934.03	76,335.48	132,206.26	2,505.81	24,110.29	2,000.00	608.50	608.50	608.50	2,197.86	2,197.86	2,197.86		
Dawson	79,585.73	20,811.45	7,909.00	1,493.77	2,769.51	45,510.42	41,296.38	98,606.78	23,040.62	3,575.00	3,575.00	3,575.00	3,575.00	3,575.00	2,423.32	324,252.47	2,423.32	324,252.47	
Deer Lodge	90,312.55	31,590.87	8,077.00	501.87	812.50	30,119.05	22,848.17	61,676.05	88,130.53	200,000.00	622.60	428.24	428.24	428.24	2,872.53	505,945.32	2,872.53	505,945.32	
Fallon	35,306.90	10,902.70	6,524.00	704.34	1,110.29	21,667.00	3,634.68	1,350.00	25,898.07	19,994.07	45,941.53	5,170.18	16,080.98	16,080.98	1,600.75	370.00	208,075.02	208,075.02	
Fergus	283,871.84	41,037.31	21,667.00	3,634.68	1,110.29	17,050.16	97,966.88	174,927.71	11,608.00	84,853.63	44,661.34	44,661.34	44,661.34	44,661.34	112,555.89	807.53	978,055.15	978,055.15	
Flathead	133,671.18	42,223.89	4,438.00	3,796.59	473.12	21,417.56	18,244.43	21,417.56	32,857.41	119,303.33	7,604.53	7,604.53	7,604.53	7,604.53	7,604.53	70.39	1,755.02	1,755.02	1,755.02
Gallatin	149,981.79	37,685.58	367.00	3,367.65	4,311.31	87,329.87	84,868.15	125,887.48	13,569.68	61,566.57	15,516.27	450.40	1,250.91	8,480.85	13,084.04	607,717.55	607,717.55		
Garfield	43,391.75	9,639.07	8,077.00	501.87	812.50	30,119.05	22,848.17	61,676.05	5,108.71	5,108.71	5,108.71	5,108.71	5,108.71	391.15	460.03	188,913.94	188,913.94	188,913.94	
Glacier	36,651.47	13,060.12	1,216.00	569.63	1,216.00	24,927.99	17,353.09	41,604.33	1,362.03	29,350.40	1,146.75	1,146.75	1,146.75	1,146.75	760.72	20,388.67	188,391.11	188,391.11	
Golden Valley	99,989.18	5,355.04	2,437.00	323.33	500.00	23,277.95	11,583.34	37,985.92	11,877.06	477.83	108.92	108.92	108.92	108.92	398.68	640.43	194,954.68	194,954.68	
Granite	65,511.76	5,994.56	1,110.29	473.12	1,110.29	94,184.08	62,060.93	76,927.34	7,604.53	7,604.53	938.22	938.22	938.22	938.22	938.22	70.39	1,755.02	1,755.02	1,755.02
Hill	50,781.61	27,954.07	6,648.00	2,336.04	1,301.31	63,884.14	47,123.19	116,045.16	8,161.64	45,060.53	50,731.25	31,911.00	20.00	1,318.28	12,570.81	381,883.47	381,883.47	381,883.47	
Jefferson	57,478.94	8,853.15	584.00	849.99	1,301.31	31,045.17	24,611.12	39,698.56	386.29	18,730.42	50,731.25	31,911.00	20.00	880.31	6,931.06	271,912.57	271,912.57	271,912.57	
Judith Basin	98,431.38	13,052.42	59.00	1,042.66	1,618.21	1,372.50	51,279.06	25,324.46	78,527.02	6,022.70	14,594.05	776.45	22.83	48.14	8,779.91	997.79	301,106.18	301,106.18	
Lake	5,971.67	23,389.54	25,428.00	1,268.35	1,260.00	22,295.23	17,050.16	75,357.11	21,343.96	776.45	776.45	776.45	776.45	776.45	663.52	4,705.74	187,617.36	187,617.36	
Lewis and Clark	133,517.58	34,711.44	707.00	3,204.50	1,110.29	94,184.08	62,060.93	76,927.34	7,604.53	7,604.53	938.22	938.22	938.22	938.22	938.22	116.33	536,151.23	536,151.23	536,151.23
Liberty	44,388.03	4,985.19	363.65	1,222.41	900.00	20,714.91	13,827.15	28,762.24	12,515.60	12,515.60	12,515.60	12,515.60	12,515.60	12,515.60	12,515.60	OD	123.55	552.42	125,985.64
Lincoln	72,756.27	16,488.89	1,195.00	2,516.00	275.91	36,822.79	36,585.96	44,918.70	1,337.06	38,438.76	726.23	1,384.40	1,384.40	1,384.40	1,384.40	48.54	196.39	273,418.60	273,418.60
McCone	55,818.91	9,207.58	2,151.00	1,037.92	1,042.66	31,572.83	10,340.16	49,918.70	1,960.12	11,216.18	28,128.62	50.85	50.85	50.85	50.85	848.73	143.26	179,929.94	179,929.94
Madison	51,407.93	12,705.70	3,151.00	1,014.62	500.00	34,261.96	28,333.69	61,104.45	3,660.47	17,053.85	17,053.85	17,053.85	17,053.85	17,053.85	17,053.85	17,053.85	1,459.04	2,462.01	50.85
Meagher	36,749.03	4,337.97	4,502.00	582.12	226.47	26,996.51	13,432.27	15,611.55	8,646.59	8,646.59	8,646.59	8,646.59	8,646.59	8,646.59	8,646.59	662.42	30.00	107,552.46	107,552.46
Mineral	52,019.22	3,783.20	425.22	1,065.81	1,345.57	21,712.11	11,154.75	38,246.94	1,325.43	7,441.29	21,110								

TABLE D

PART II (a), FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

County	Amount Transferred to Other Districts	General Control										DISBURSEMENTS										Total						
		School Boards and Business Offices		Salary of Sup. in 1st and 2nd Class Districts and of Prin. in 3rd Class		Exp. of Office of Sup. in 1st and 2nd Class Dist. and of Prin. in 3rd Class		Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervisors of Instruction			Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervising Prin			Annual Salaries of Teachers (Not Including Superintendents and Principals)				Text Books (Not Library Books)				Stationery, Supplies, Etc						
		School Boards and Business Offices	Salary of Sup. in 1st and 2nd Class Districts and of Prin. in 3rd Class	Exp. of Office of Sup. in 1st and 2nd Class Dist. and of Prin. in 3rd Class	Compulsory Attendance and School Census	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Men	Women	Men	Women	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School						
Beaverhead	\$ 3,875.85	\$ 1,859.70	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,560.14	\$ 268.30	\$ 8	\$ 164.25	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 8	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 67,424.61	\$ 12,125.96	\$ 16,541.00	\$ 3,678.94	\$ 329.14	\$ 3,545.93	\$ 2,722.05	\$ 11,151.27	\$ 3,017.63	\$ 558.50	\$ 108.97							
Big Horn	144.95	2,087.18	6,301.91	182.25	297.02				1,385.98	13,134.13	61,354.43	5,774.13	61,991.65	3,074.01	763.74	2,317.53	718.74	3,561.92	3,285.73	134.22	6,276.20	1,685.99	570.60					
Blaine	394.97	2,346.85	6,840.08							11,313.75	80,979.54	6,581.93	14,732.71					4,188.67	14,655.00	15,546.00	4,188.67	1,247.03	2,034.97	2,347.22	165.71			
Broadwater	998.38	1,276.23	5,441.61						2,099.04	34,253.37	1,190.97	5,435.95					882.49	182.52	738.42	882.49	1,205.30	6,041.05	3,049.00	229.23				
Carbon	5,156.72	2,330.42	23,898.46	288.21	260.80				8,200.00	9,742.96	112,321.69	13,760.85	33,199.18					8,813.99	2,205.30									
Carter		1,217.31	3,599.00							2,437.00	11,700.65							3,350.00	2,307.37	179.95								
Cascade	4,656.72	11,762.25	25,118.92	300.00	3,169.13				8,874.40	4,689.10	26,033.10	6,526.00	12,250.00	7,685.73	313,307.71	22,448.79	92,255.63	13,183.18	4,666.03	9,155.56	3,727.99	1,685.99	570.60					
Chouteau	392.24	3,999.12	13,317.00		151.71					3,046.09				10,815.00	117,899.94	14,655.00	15,546.00											
Custer	380.83	4,304.58	9,481.00	593.15	496.90								4,815.00	10,413.99	10,688.00	29,506.05					3,300.00	1,943.07	2,034.97	2,347.22	165.71			
Daniels	3,103.48	2,507.91	8,233.92	49.12	418.28								2,306.25	64,755.62	3,150.50	7,166.69					3,468.58	732.72	2,001.23	3,674.34	227.43			
Dawson	22.91	3,144.94	6,390.96	305.27	282.40								4,318.32	99,284.84	5,923.00	20,987.78					2,214.69	726.79	2,507.97	2,891.81	152.21			
Deer Lodge		2,072.49	4,144.54	1,606.55						9,724.75	4,841.50	4,015.00	3,145.00					7,555.00	33,247.00	1,846.00	1,827.46	1,615.19	5,118.50	1,732.69	151.71			
Fallon	2,689.48	1,772.71	6,709.00	274.57	66.60								1,169.00	53,398.35	6,340.00	6,340.00					2,656.18	727.45	1,385.55	1,475.61	152.21			
Fergus	5,050.35	8,134.24	23,642.16	1,600.61	392.50					11,430.00	18,631.71	18,423.77	53,439.53					6,732.66	2,257.53	6,299.10	3,700.40	95.65						
Flathead	2,242.32	4,104.94	16,041.06	147.47	621.28								9,615.00	140,717.95	20,450.00	12,518.91					3,588.25	7,674.34	2,034.97	2,347.22	165.71			
Galatin	8,295.20	6,230.82	19,116.60	881.54	650.86					6,760.57							16,297.98	131,340.05	25,990.23	40,799.16	6,150.57	2,543.92	9,375.72	7,199.74	2,350.20	166.46		
Garfield	1,145.13	2,354.34	5,090.00							8,295.00	2,850.00				4,530.20	64,855.88	4,509.78	13,897.00	3,796.56	6,622.56	809.69	227.47	91.81					
Glacier	351.90	8,032.06	6,747.32		795.90								6,325.00	34,466.23	6,850.00	10,368.57					1,641.29	808.84	1,589.46	1,732.69	74.71			
Golden Valley	475.54	992.96	7,832.00										1,290.00	34,886.40	6,900.00	1,279,906.38					2,273.60	655.82	1,862.63	1,655.43	169.71			
Granite	1,011.03	7,100.00											1,600.00	18,000.00	1,808.00	7,086.16					971.45	541.08	1,335.44	518.70	49.96			
Hill		2,848.14	10,788.40	436.74	647.60								8,295.00	2,850.00	1,564.82	3,074.50	91,729.27	6,237.96	21,845.06	5,075.74	2,988.86	3,907.74	2,350.20	166.46				
Jefferson	483.38	1,558.80	10,982.67	97.60									4,106.00	32,433.87	6,443.24	12,930.00					1,589.66	2,342.70	1,914.19	2,439.70	75.00			
Judith Basin	14,222.64	2,376.76	14,200.50	102.80	154.60								11,025.00	68,695.94	10,679.94	15,420.05					4,103.97	1,171.81	3,035.40	2,180.65	145.71			
Lake	300.00	1,589.42	2,500.00	142.44	123.30								2,150.00	61,201.98	10,350.20	17,729.73					1,242.98	1,681.87	2,056.20	1,053.03	105.03			
Lewis and Clark	2,252.98	6,852.38	9,800.00	162.17	1,865.75								9,809.00	9,641.00	7,200.00	2,456.75	141,755.55	20,335.00	6,055.17	2,346.09	11,590.02	1,268.75	2,034.97	2,347.22	165.71			
Liberty	118.37	1,035.89	6,103.50		35.50												2,575.25	29,277.34	3,800.00	1,048.10	117.84	996.71	327.20	184.52				
Lincoln	48.54	3,069.09	13,152.00	105.00	532.61								6,617.00	63,943.42	8,181.96	21,116.79					4,608.98	1,134.00	3,190.22	1,755.00	125.87			
McCone	2,131.96	1,735.77	2,400.00		156.32								5,565.80	52,432.12	1,800.00	3,200.00					3,804.35	251.52	2,247.76	144.50	570.46			
Madison	1,879.45	1,288.58	13,249.04	230.02	158.02								3,185.00	51,630.07	6,672.70	14,126.85					2,655.38	1,038.08	2,066.78	99.91	95.65			
Meagher	662.42	979.14	5,235.00	183.55	54.00								322.38	29,815.05	1,468.62	5,172.92					1,446.78	157.99	771.25	371.28	45.24			
Mineral		1,790.62	7,783.97		12.10												6,189.82	18,262.99	6,032.35	8,742.86								
Missoula	2,582.70	7,276.73	14,200.00	1,688.64	555.25				9,975.25				12,757.52	3,200.77	1,926.00	14,591.96	54,599.36	12,400.00	51,941.66									
Musselshell	972.64	2,043.00	9,354.01	120.37	174.40								3,200.00	3,200.00	19,063.92	3,944.75	50,676.68	12,256.00	3,202.74	1,342.58	1,757.52	88.37	143.05	105.03				
Park	424.17	4,681.04	11,317.20	750.00	58.68					4,400.00				3,991.00	106,377.76	14,757.99	22,607.75					4,367.17	1,267.52	1,603.33	129.77	11.00		
Petroleum	1,185.85	2,499.96	4,843.60	444.73	314.70												38,229.15	1,491.00	5,633.20	1,491.00	1,264.52	1,975.36	318.28	35.00				
Phillips	293.30	2,169.62	5,483.60		329.75												2,690.00	1,500.00	5,232.00	81,358.67	11,295.00	8,040.00	3,581.81	166.45				
Pondera	519.77	2,244.97	6,800.00		77.96												6,684.00	61,429.34	7,274.72	10,591.41	3,585.19	1,220.89	2,621.98	818.79	101,645.75			
Powder River	2,384.73	1,485.83	15,243.25	1,078.60	826.35												2,716.00	44,539.25	3,520.98	1,530.00	3,115.16	180.00	1,308.55	296.23	61,499.83			
Powell	2,342.00	1,491.83	7,626.24	33.50	120.40												600.00	1,560.00	3,019.00	57,586.40	11,734.75	1,029.89	2,153.04	817.42	1,057.63			
Prairie	409.78	1,345.47	4,951.98	182.28	172.45												1,791.00	11,363.33	1,324.20	1,324.20	1,415.75	1,468.01	1,483.55	1,655.63	123.73	19.74		
Rawlalli	211.57	1,608.92	14,350.00	280.12	216.77												1,500.00	68,200.00	11,550.00	12,200.00	11,550.00	11,550.00	3,113.87	1,425.90	1,217.48			
Richland	658.89	3,023.91	10,303.37	395.04	309.66												2,185.48	1,281.00	3,491.00	26,735.08	11,491.00	2,509.16	3,038.72	1,297.07	184,264.74			
Roosevelt	1,091.00	3,354.54	15,243.25	1,078.60	826.35												3,000.00	31,363.33	1,324.20	1,324.20</td								

TABLE E

PART II (b), FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

County	DISBURSEMENTS																					
	OPERATION OF PLANT						MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL PLANT				AUXILIARY AGENCIES											
	Wages of Janitors, Engineers, Etc.			Fuel, Water, Lights, Janitor's Supplies			Repairs, Replacements, Upkeep Charges			Libraries		Promotion of Health				Transportation of Pupils				Other Auxiliary Agencies		Total
	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	
Beaverhead	\$ 6,695.10	\$ 2,680.00	\$ 8	\$ 8,357.03	\$ 2,959.52	\$ 8	\$ 2,263.32	\$ 2,237.56	\$ 8	\$ 819.87	\$ 150.63	\$ 8	\$ 1,116.51	\$ 244.32	\$ 8	\$ 1,174.00	\$ 51.23	\$ 8	\$ 507.39	\$ 482.00	\$ 482.00	
Big Horn	4,434.53	1,667.42		5,877.55	2,008.32		5,183.31	1,176.24		337.83	259.75		9,553.17	2,580.50		857.37	116.37	2,547.18	116.37	1,247.18	1,247.18	
Blaine	3,826.51	2,312.93		8,072.74	2,517.49		5,185.39	1,776.90		226.02	19.25		5.213.26	629.18		1,628.69	129.57	549.76	1,628.69	129.57	549.76	
Broadwater	2,395.40	1,649.67		2,727.25	1,232.21		879.15	264.59		537.14	19.25		1,932.97	1,132.14		1,833.14	231.82	1,655.38	1,833.14	231.82	1,655.38	
Carbon	12,060.15	5,402.22		10,317.29	3,550.69		5,332.09	1,448.64		227.05	204.55		111.39	12.85		2,651.82	144.78	1,804.36	1,311.24	11,730.00	11,730.00	
Carter	1,001.76	1,242.05		3,833.14	754.01		3,298.80	264.05		383.80	48.93		2.167.00			676.28	250.63	1,348.00	1,348.00		1,348.00	
Cascade	29,259.45	12,861.49		26,509.49	9,414.79		34,101.20	5,709.41		1,969.31	505.89		2,146.21	19.03		23,825.73	2,789.98	2,655.84	2,149.03	1,740.31	1,740.31	
Chouteau	6,867.61	4,267.39		14,19.48	3,470.97		9,481.21	3,040.95		685.48	173.07		207.02			16,777.79		3,284.50	1,165.00	2,109.98	1,165.00	
Custer	11,296.69	3,583.33		9,975.03	4,948.44		2,009.54	3,395.97		1,099.19	223.52		1,470.22			12.75		12,963.99	1,044.93	1,953.38	6,234.01	16,312.93
Daniels	3,759.72	1,537.66		8,067.47	1,102.97		4,023.76	517.27		199.55	208.79		39.55	9.75		12.75		12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	
Dawson	5.158.57	2.968.33		10,116.64	2,587.25		6,548.65	3,713.19		700.67	218.72		3,755.68	66.30		979.02	2,141.4	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40	
Deer Lodge	12,504.67	3,706.14		6,985.20	3,985.79		3,919.57	1,122.85		112.34	387.75		1,086.00	300.00		1,247.35	1,695.00	1,141.70	1,141.70	1,141.70	1,141.70	
Fallon	2,634.03	1,311.53		5,060.11	1,423.49		2,361.20	351.94		1,162.76	199.36		5.128.33	140.88		2,655.84	2,149.03	1,740.31	1,740.31	1,740.31	1,740.31	
Fergus	12,651.34	5,676.55		15,016.91	6,932.52		8,510.22	8,968.26		1,995.15	979.45		80.94	1,165.02		11,701.42	717.75	875.05	677.48	1,165.02	1,165.02	
Flathead	11,949.14	6,721.73		11,943.68	6,826.91		8,807.23	2,233.00		1,719.57	90.00		7.511.50			1,953.81		31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	
Gallatin	14,046.50	6,767.21		16,545.72	6,585.56		11,300.34	4,771.94		1,553.84	606.56		1,746.39			11,324.30	3,167.58	1,242.68	1,620.14	1,242.68	1,620.14	
Garfield	1,498.51	1,255.42		3,931.54	649.73		2,041.47	459.69		1,441.39			8.20.61			5,802.91	1,765.18	878.65	1,765.18	878.65	1,765.18	
Glacier	5,862.01	2,725.00		8,922.99	3,993.25		2,238.72	988.78		375.49	199.23		1,940.60	1,035.64		1,940.60	1,035.64	1,759.11	1,759.11	1,759.11	1,759.11	
Golden Valley	1,643.55	1,275.57		2,019.28	1,329.43		1,908.21	700.92		557.40			16.50			1,583.79	262.50	1,463.01	3,057.78	1,463.01	3,057.78	
Granite	3,692.73	2,021.17		3,244.71	1,103.62		1,567.92	600.03		469.81	63.10		15.00			1,325.00	1,325.00	1,325.00	1,325.00	1,325.00	1,325.00	
Hill	7,223.52	4,126.09		9,501.25	4,355.92		4,332.74	1,940.33		2,223.68	195.58		570.04			6.153.10	1,088.28	1,051.27	1,051.27	1,051.27	1,051.27	
Jefferson	4,059.83	2,996.14		4,474.00	3,708.06		2,223.39	1,347.90		359.39	459.34		2.10.60			11,310.52	3,280.59	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	
Judith Basin	5,727.52	3,116.75		6,823.33	2,179.64		4,936.14	2,058.65		2,763.57	1,174.63		65.70	65.70		11,310.52	3,280.59	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	
Lake	4,298.15	2,606.82		8,745.09	4,160.13		6,257.55	2,497.25		488.34	166.93		15.00			11,310.52	3,280.59	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	
Lewis and Clark	15,477.56	6,326.57		18,377.44	4,355.83		14,971.57	6,242.54		1,325.00	559.00		15.00			11,310.52	3,280.59	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	5,075.00	
Liberty	2,251.88	892.27		1,203.44	749.40		2,796.57	363.43		642.43	246.36		1,140.60			1,757.21	28.00	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
Lincoln	4,527.85	4,192.22		6,466.57	3,258.55		4,057.06	810.25		335.72	233.59		706.75	351.78		5.011.81	875.00	1,099.37	102.12	1,099.37	1,099.37	
McCone	1,667.65	595.66		3,769.41	367.24		2,067.80	166.24		728.39	11.07		6,055.98			5.79.71	23.21	1,099.37	1,099.37	1,099.37	1,099.37	
Madison	3,914.36	2,979.08		4,330.39	3,015.35		2,482.96	1,175.79		676.31	139.09		25.00	25.00		10.641.81	2,228.37	1,663.55	2,228.37	1,663.55	2,228.37	
Meagher	1,489.41	970.25		3,062.42	1,433.69		1,224.34	295.55		661.57	77.17		2,757.92			1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Mineral	3,286.85	2,255.60		3,126.28	2,066.36		2,017.25	163.08		96.10	71.53		9.00	25.98		9,396.65	2,581.83	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Missoula	19,603.17	6,117.57		14,855.70	5,235.73		5,584.29	15,204.84		773.24	481.05		5.90.01			7,119.03	656.38	2,175.72	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Moselshell	5,126.30	2,922.91		5,471.50	1,875.28		5,180.76	1,310.06		118.19	181.65		4.05	8.21		2,018.75		1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Park	8,036.16	3,184.09		7,771.71	2,824.69		5,577.23	1,869.39		1,009.47	171.31		2,379.75	750.00		2,379.75	750.00	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Petroleum	1,897.60	563.69		3,219.28	566.93		2,328.41	498.23		183.62	28.13		2,671.81	841.10		5.54.59	2.75	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	
Phillips	5,113.51	3,067.13		12,241.07	2,435.19		5,002.42	535.15		816.37	126.33		72.55	1.75		7,064.71	1,996.75	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Pondera	2,935.62	2,293.33		6,226.96	2,322.65		3,130.75	1,507.11		343.52	62.10		1,741.90			1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	
Powder River	606.75	304.55		1,794.86	250.58		2,087.48	269.00		287.03	185.05		1,741.90			1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	
Powell	4,482.62	3,119.83		4,425.18	2,521.25		5,506.92	1,506.51		4,332.07	164.95		909.55			1,898.31	1,898.31	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	
Prairie	2,310.96	909.33		2,988.00	1,055.11		6,210.59	3,573.70		2,390.08	1,169.19		771.45	276.51		6,316.15	6,316.15	16,116.78	5,944.36	16,116.78	5,944.36	
Ravalli	6,506.66	2,954.48		8,679.45	4,121.70		5,203.83	2,855.83		443.80	117.22		11.06			12,235.77	5,209.32	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Richland	3,393.94	1,495.63		8,753.61	3,447.62		4,957.73	1,763.14		1,965.01	310.10		12.16			3,671.52	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Roosevelt	7,668.65	3,561.21		10,075.88	3,626.96		6,448.92	2,070.80		802.38	211.95		1,741.90			1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	1,741.90	
Rosebud	1,209.21	4,353.71		7,223.02	3,613.44		5,319.15	1,612.35		685.95	188.23		11.00			10,397.35	761.50	2,379.75	1,757.92	1,757.92	1,757.92	
Sanders	400.00	5,685.80		2,988.00	1,055.11		6,210.59	3,573.70		2,390.08	1,169.19		771.45	276.51		6,316.15	6,316.15	16,116.78	5,944.36	16,116.78	5,944.36	
Sheridan	7,984.64	3,352.09		10,843.88	2,673.85		7,397.51	85.38		2,239.67	310.33		189.30	9.00		11,816						

TABLE F

PART II (c), FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

County	DISBURSEMENTS																	Net Amount Spent During Year		
	FIXED CHARGES			CAPITAL OUTLAY						LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS										
	Pensions, Rent, Insurance, Etc.			New Grounds, Buildings, Alterations			New Equipment			Redemption of Bonds			Refunds		Balance on Hand at End of School Year	Total Part II (c)	Total Part II (a)	Total Part II (b)	Grand Total	
	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Payments from Current Funds	Payments from Sinking Funds	Payment by Issue of New Bonds	Interest Paid on Debts			Total Part II (c)	Total Part II (a)	Total Part II (b)	Grand Total	
Beaverhead	\$ 1,191.47	\$ 87.20	\$ 87.20	\$ 44,655.64	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 321.77	\$ 8	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 15,139.34	\$ 11,074.10	\$ 60,813.88	\$ 11,928.47	\$ 8	\$ 32,432.56	\$ 212,171.91	\$ 167,224.96			
Big Horn	3,583.53	53	53	42,302.56	2,163.92	2,163.92	1,026.37	1,026.37	14,882.87	17,032.12	1,281.28	165,901.99	108,967.39	35	\$ 25,247.45	\$ 318,199.56	\$ 226,160.11			
Blaine	2,930.18	583.86	583.86	333.65	231.48	231.48	329.56	329.56	8,014.09	8,163.12	107.46	74,813.49	142,769.45	31	\$ 31,549.76	\$ 309,168.55	\$ 231,051.08			
Broadwater	621.72	231.48	231.48	573.69	72.65	72.65	2,325.29	1,150.67	22,730.36	2,125.31	9,602.83	53,151.38	72,803.24	53,131.02	\$ 13,655.35	\$ 132,679.64	\$ 83,529.88			
Carbon	865.84	909.32	909.32	1,143.89	387.69	387.69	5,626.53	5,626.53	2,365.40	19,687.69	32,213.72	60,229.24	13,899.85	106,312.81	\$ 86,555.12					
Carter	2,069.79	12,759.12	12,759.12	116,428.36	38,460.95	38,460.95	12,572.74	3,864.09	201.64	41,165.00	20,272.86	721,642.49	570,604.39	153,923.18	\$ 1,446,150.04	\$ 961,650.56				
Cascade	6,054.97	11,762.17	11,762.17	5,965.03	8,747.18	8,747.18	2,664.46	2,664.46	41.78	2,445.89	6,631.11	194,096.50	224,255.53	189,646.50	\$ 67,388.21	\$ 491,120.61	\$ 296,831.90			
Chouteau	4,855.33	7,620.17	7,620.17	2,335.47	4,294.82	4,294.82	848.48	848.48	10,331.60	19,225.00	17,992.14	513.00	153,103.39	165,721.26	44,802.32	\$ 421,139.34	\$ 267,655.12			
Custer	1,055.63	13.33	13.33	39,785.36	1,519.34	1,519.34	8,549.25	8,549.25	305.15	4,466.16	9,469.32	80,517.71	143,031.08	101,454.43	36,312.91	280,388.42	197,265.23			
Daniels	1,807.80	490.75	490.75	616.00	854.40	854.40	964.72	964.72	7,638.38	6,241.93	8,274.06	100,747.18	134,490.94	152,601.05	\$ 37,160.46	\$ 324,252.47	\$ 217,376.08			
Dawson	3,080.89	68.10	68.10	172,747.14	1,427.89	1,427.89	2,385.20	2,385.20	180.00	8,800.44	11,520.75	125,057.93	311,033.31	151,758.25	40,113.70	\$ 505,915.32	\$ 380,587.39			
Deer Lodge	375.15	3,119.59	3,119.59	35,336.91	305.66	305.66	2,166.70	430.31	3,698.18	4,567.41	30,468.67	1,193.59	255,147.72	501,019.95	339,303.26	\$ 77,734.94	\$ 978,055.15	\$ 717,860.00		
Fallon	2,260.47	642.93	642.93	2,321.72	13,729.22	13,729.22	5,655.95	17,079.99	800.00	3,157.25	30,755.19	100,347.11	195,581.52	257,443.92	58,744.84	\$ 511,770.25	\$ 409,180.85			
Fergus	8,069.54	2,773.96	2,773.96	2,773.96	1,519.34	1,519.34	5,651.54	5,651.54	251.57	4,446.16	9,281.08	22,618.76	4,446.16	8,274.06	73,710.88	242,629.56	\$ 81,812.17	\$ 607,715.55	\$ 525,711.47	
Flathead	4,046.90	817.60	817.60	17,448.34	35,724.52	35,724.52	5,651.54	5,651.54	4,440.00	1,317.51	5,572.00	63,052.00	4,440.00	3,698.18	75,684.41	21,568.61	\$ 188,913.94	\$ 124,718.81		
Gallatin	5,898.35	2,405.47	2,405.47	4,729.49	323.56	323.56	5,651.54	5,651.54	2,321.72	5,651.54	5,111.68	99,138.55	20,305.32	4,115.50	22,618.76	73,710.88	242,629.56	\$ 81,812.17	\$ 607,715.55	
Garfield	1,148.42	800.00	800.00	1,143.73	1,494.37	1,494.37	5,651.54	5,651.54	2,321.72	5,651.54	5,111.68	99,138.55	20,305.32	4,115.50	22,618.76	73,710.88	242,629.56	\$ 81,812.17	\$ 607,715.55	
Glacier	1,635.55	604.75	604.75	8,640.89	567.92	567.92	1,765.68	1,765.68	1,765.68	5,651.54	5,651.54	100,995.50	2,981.11	361.16	OD	118,301.66	118,301.66	118,301.66	118,301.66	
Golden Valley	1,058.45	329.27	329.27	2,021.79	1,565.15	1,565.15	1,826.08	1,826.08	1,826.08	5,651.54	5,651.54	100,995.50	2,981.11	361.16	OD	118,301.66	118,301.66	118,301.66	118,301.66	
Granite	134.91	1,724.63	1,724.63	1,724.63	250.00	250.00	3,557.11	3,557.11	3,557.11	5,651.54	48,097.89	36,446.61	90,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	
Hill	4,435.95	2,522.89	2,522.89	1,443.73	1,291.72	1,291.72	1,519.68	1,519.68	1,519.68	5,651.54	32,071.53	25,929.61	97,765.38	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	
Jefferson	2,249.49	1,249.56	1,249.56	6,952.00	14,515.03	14,515.03	2,460.40	2,460.40	2,460.40	5,651.54	32,071.53	25,929.61	97,765.38	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	168,182.70	
Judith Basin	2,271.40	1,436.48	1,436.48	1,716.20	1,729.19	1,729.19	3,271.71	3,271.71	3,271.71	5,651.54	4,411.68	7,230.40	118.30	361.16	OD	118,301.66	118,301.66	118,301.66	118,301.66	
Lake	1,499.20	725.10	725.10	2,021.79	1,565.15	1,565.15	1,826.08	1,826.08	1,826.08	5,651.54	18,977.26	14,719.53	36,446.61	90,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	
Lewis and Clark	4,110.68	1,602.77	1,602.77	1,724.63	250.00	250.00	3,557.11	3,557.11	3,557.11	5,651.54	48,097.89	36,446.61	90,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	100,995.50	
Liberty	644.84	270.65	270.65	193.60	167.16	167.16	730.41	730.41	9,613.87	1,094.81	47,697.72	60,386.12	18,818.10	16,781.42	125,957.64	125,957.64	125,957.64	125,957.64	125,957.64	
Lincoln	1,636.36	1,122.51	1,122.51	10,890.22	488.63	488.63	659.99	659.99	3,097.46	7,593.43	709.61	49,387.55	111,406.77	125,817.52	36,192.31	31,201.10	223,923.04	223,923.04	223,923.04	
McCone	1,729.49	1,049.10	1,049.10	4,564.55	285.00	285.00	6,430.40	6,430.40	4,026.37	60,863.74	709.61	57,110.80	70,110.80	70,110.80	10,149.46	10,149.46	10,149.46	10,149.46	10,149.46	
Madison	1,829.15	1,228.55	1,228.55	14,931.32	14,931.32	14,931.32	2,967.31	2,967.31	11,537.91	1,792.23	39,273.28	111,405.85	31,965.90	31,965.90	24,621.59	24,621.59	24,621.59	24,621.59	24,621.59	
McMurtry	529.43	53.01	53.01	2,524.50	555.29	555.29	6,846.50	6,846.50	5,784.74	5,784.74	31,768.47	45,240.00	11,886.26	11,886.26	10,572.46	10,572.46	10,572.46	10,572.46	10,572.46	
Mineral	677.00	241.51	241.51	2,530.89	553.37	553.37	996.61	996.61	3,220.00	3,220.00	32,323.27	48,774.59	62,817.54	53,165.62	26,197.74	142,180.90	93,106.01			
Missoula	3,657.80	613.89	613.89	1,403.27	741.88	741.88	500.00	500.00	32,947.57	253,219.26	286,815.68	255,179.30	30,215.42	659,125.75	403,110.79					
Musselshell	1,177.25	286.25	286.25	503.73	425.10	425.10	6,350.03	6,350.03	26,332.82	28,000.00	44,719.53	80,963.18	153,151.13	133,108.85	26,776.31	313,336.29	231,007.47			
Park	10,180.67	599.20	599.20	6,388.13	5,197.05	5,197.05	1,726.23	1,726.23	1,726.23	5,651.54	146.49	108,153.55	159,071.50	179,177.51	34,567.53	363,138.58	254,338.19			
Petroleum	1,231.93	227.65	227.65	116.50	1,034.40	1,034.40	2,212.78	2,212.78	2,212.78	5,651.54	4,472.73	28,150.00	44,719.53	90,995.42	32,201.18	20,967.91	149,111.51	105,317.95		
Phillips	2,765.14	614.78	614.78	1,515.96	219.91	219.91	913.62	913.62	28,714.45	28,714.45	5,676.70	99,834.85	131,409.57	129,857.51	37,637.99	298,921.74	207,755.74			
Ponders	932.86	1,051.26	1,051.26	2,159.97	18,938.39	18,938.39	879.53	879.53	21.81	4,349.70	71,871.51	122,367.45	104,641.55	27,355.75	254,161.75	15,102,733.83				
Powder River	1,201.40	54.24	54.24	1,648.25	175.33	175.33	2,164.29	2,164.29	6,617.64	1,740.80	33,444.54	45,818.06	61,490.83	9,150.78	117,189.67	\$ 1,661,40				
Powell	21.00	235.50	235.50	14,579.86	1,906.83	1,906.83	640.45	640.45	2,622.52	4,468.74	171.75	27,732.73	52,252.91	96,975.63	37,133.19	186,393.13	156,313.87			
Prairie	1,462.32	354.37	354.37	14,703.83	1,455.61	1,455.61	1,872.11	1,872.11	1,872.11	1,944.10	700.00	2,963.77	52,372.58	90,640.48	79,819.70	21,718.91	191,599.54	138,151.18		
Pavalli	1,153.29	236.73	236.73	49.00	1,071.33	1,071.33	16,949.12	16,949.12	10,653.18	10,653.18	17,483.16	6,298.69	341.34	104,634.80	105,801.10	15,632.51	58,547.46	207,904.87	320,681.69	
Richland	2,424.93	1,026.29	1,026.29	13,738.09	2,213.29	2,213.29	2,476.63	2,476.63	19,571.18	19,571.18	28,702.78	51,135.12	42.55	114,973.29	165,824.50	40,247.00	321,044.88	265,518.76		
Roosevelt	2,424.08	928.02	928.02	3,258.86	736.44	736.44	3,500.03	3,500.03	22,335.03	22,335.03	28,702.78	51,135.12	42.55	114,973.29	165,824.50	40,247.00	321,044.88	265,		





